

For M A Y 1797.

Vol. I.

Who was born at Plympton, in Devonshire, July 16, 1723. His father, "Mr. Samuel Reynolds, "taught the Grammar School at

Plympton, which could have
 afforded him but a moderate sub-
 sistence; nor was he enabled by
 any ecclesiastical preferment to
 provide for his numerous family,
 amounting to eleven children in
 all, of whom Joshua was the
 tenth. Five, however, of these
 children died in their infancy.
 His father had a notion that it
 might, at some future period of
 his life, be an advantage to have
 a child bear an uncommon
 christian name, which might re-
 commend him to the attention
 and kindness of some person
 bearing the same name, who,
 if he should happen to have no
 natural object of his care, might
 be led, even by so slight a circum-
 stance, to become a benefactor.
 Hence our author derived the
 scriptural name of Joshua, which,
 though not very uncommon, occurs
 less frequently than many others.
 Of this baptismal name, how-
 ever, the register of Plympton,
 by some negligence or inaccuracy,
 has deprived him.
 His early attempts at delineation
 were encouraged by his
 father. His principal fund of
 imitation was Jacob Catt's Book of
 Emblems, which his great grand-
 mother, by the father's side, a
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"Dutch woman, had brought with her from Holland. When he was but eight years old, he read with great avidity the JESUIT'S PERSPECTIVE, and made himself so completely master of it, that he never afterwards had occasion to study any other treatise on that subject. He then attempted to draw the school at Plympton, a building elevated on stone pillars; and he did it so well, that his father said, "*Now this exemplifies what the author of the Perspective asserts in his preface, that, by observing the rules laid down in his book, a man may do wonders; for this is wonderful.*" From these attempts he proceeded to draw likenesses of the family with tolerable success."

At the age of seventeen he was placed as a pupil under Mr. Hudson, who, "though but an ordinary painter, was the most distinguished artist of that time."

The first portrait which brought him into any considerable notice was that of Captain Hamilton, father of the present Marquis of Abercorn, painted as early as 1746. "When at a late period of his life he saw this portrait, he was surprised to find it so well done; and, comparing it with his latter works, lamented that in such a series of years he should not have made a greater progress in his art."

The death of his father in 1746 left our young painter to raise, as he could, the fabric of his fortune. He afterwards became acquainted with the late Lord Edgumbe, and Captain, afterwards Lord Keppel, by each of whom he was warmly patronized. The latter he accompanied to the Mediterranean, visited Algiers, Gibraltar, Cadiz, Lisbon, and Minorca, from whence he sailed to Leghorn, and from thence proceeded to Rome.

On his return to London in 1752, he exhibited such powers, that he was not only acknowledged to be at

the head of his profession, but to be the greatest painter England had seen since Vandeyck. Soon after his return, he became known to Dr. Johnson, and "cultivated his acquaintance with the laudable zeal of one who was ambitious of general improvement."

Mr. Malone here gives an account of the origin and incorporation of that Academy, of which Sir Joshua was so long and deservedly the head, and in which capacity he received the honour of knighthood. The task of giving lectures he voluntarily imposed on himself, for reasons he has given in his 15th Discourse.

"It appeared necessary that something should be said by the President on the delivery of prizes, and the President, for his own credit, would wish to say something more than words of mere compliment; which, by being frequently repeated, would soon become flat and uninteresting, and by being uttered to many, would at last be a distinction to none. I thought, therefore, if I were to preface this compliment with some instructive observations on the art, when we crowned merit in the artists whom we rewarded, I might do something to animate and guide them in their future attempts."

Such was the laudable motive which produced the 15 Discourses pronounced by our author between the 2d of June, 1769, and the 10th of December, 1790.

After the publication of the first seven discourses, he received from the late Emperess of Russia a gold box, with a *bas reliev*o of her Imperial Majesty in the lid, set round with diamonds, accompanied with a note written with her own hand, containing these words:—

"*Pour le Chevalier Reynolds, en témoignage de contentement qui j'ai ressentie à la lecture de ses excellens Discours sur la Peinture.*" His picture of the infant Hercules strangling

strangling the serpent, was bought by her Imperial Majesty for 1500 guineas.

In 1781 he made a tour to the Netherlands and Holland; and many of the pictures of Rubens being to be sold in 1783, Sir Joshua, in consequence, went again to Antwerp and Brussels. In the same year he enriched Mr. Mason's translation of Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting with the Commentary now published. In 1784 he was sworn principal painter in ordinary to his Majesty, and two months afterwards presented with the freedom of the Painters Company. The degrees by which he arose into that high estimation he latterly enjoyed, may be gathered from the following average of the prices of his works.

In the year 1755 his price for a head was 12 guineas.

In 1758, 20 guineas.

In 1760, 25 guineas.

In 1770, 35 guineas.

In 1781, 50 guineas, which continued to be the price till he ceased to paint. A half-length during this latter period was 100 guineas, a whole-length 200 guineas.

In July, 1789, when he had very nearly finished the portrait of Lady Beauchamp (now Marchioness of

Hertford), he found his sight much affected, and afterwards entirely lost the use of his left eye. In 1791 he began to lose his spirits and appetite, though he was wholly unable to explain to his physicians the nature or seat of his disorder, which, about a fortnight before his death, was found to be in his liver, the inordinate growth of which had incommoded all the functions of life, and which, on opening his body after death, was found to weigh nearly eleven pounds, being six pounds more than it naturally should have done. He died at his house in Leicester Fields, on Thursday evening, Feb. 23, 1792, and on Saturday, March 3d, was interred in the crypt of St. Paul's cathedral, near the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren.

Mr. Malone enters copiously into the manners, habits, and other features of character relative to this illustrious man. We shall close this account with two extracts from Vol. I. the first of which will bear testimony to his ample powers of genius while living, and the second will prove the very high respect and honour paid to his remains when dead.

LIST OF THE MOST CONSIDERABLE HISTORICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS PICTURES BY SIR JOSHUA, WITH THE PURCHASERS AND PRICES OF MOST OF THEM.

SUBJECTS.	PRICES.	PURCHASERS.
Garrick, between Tragedy and Comedy.	300 Guineas.	The Earl of Halifax. Since his death sold to Mr. Angerstein for 250 guineas.
Thais [Emily Pott]	100 ———	Hon. Mr. Greville
Cleopatra dissolving the pearl [Kitty Fisher]	— — — — —	— — — — —
Venus, chiding Cupid for learning arithmetic	100 ———	The Earl of Charlemont
Another—the same subject	100 ———	Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart.
A Captain of Banditti	35 ———	John Crewe, Esq.
A Shepherd Boy	50 ———	Lord Irwin
Count Ugolino	400 ———	The Duke of Dorset
A boy in a Venetian dress	— — — — —	Do.
Lesbia	75 ———	Do.
Wang y Tong, a Chinese	70 ———	Do.

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A Gipsy

SUBJECTS.	PRICES.	PURCHASERS.
A Gipsy telling Fortunes - -	350 Guineas.	The Duke of Dorset
A Boy with a Drawing in his Hand - -	50	Do.
Covent Garden Cupid - -	—	Do.
Cupid as a Link-boy - -	—	Do.
A Boy with a Child on his Back, and Cabbage-nets in his Hand - -	—	Do.
The Calling of Samuel - -	50	Do.
Another—the same subject - -	75	The Earl of Darnley
Mr. and Mrs. Garrick, sitting on a garden-seat, Mr. Garrick reading to her - -	150	The Hon. T. Fitz- maurice
A Girl with a Moule-trap - -	50	Count D'Ademar
A landscape - -	50	The Earl of Ayles- ford
A sleeping Boy - -	50	Do.
A landscape - -	50	Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart.
The Marchioness Townshend, Mrs. Gardiner, and Hon. Mrs. Beres- ford, decorating the Statue of Hy- men - -	450	Lord Mountjoy
Hope nursing Love - -	—	Lord Holland
Another—the same subject - -	150	Henry Hope, Esq.
Another—the same subject - -	—	In the collection of the Earl of Inchi- quin
A Strawberry Girl - -	50	The Earl of Carys- fort
The Snake in the Grass. [This has been called, Love untying the Zone of Beauty.] - -	200	The Earl of Carys- fort
Another - -	A present	Henry Hope, Esq.
Another - -	100	Prince Potemkin
The Continnence of Scipio - -	500	Do.
The Nativity [a design for the win- dow of New College Chapel in Ox- ford.] - -	1200	The Duke of Rut- land
The Infant Jupiter - -	100	Do.
An Old Man reading a Ballad - -	—	Do.
The Calling of Samuel - -	100	Do.
A Boy praying - -	50	Sent to France by Mr. Chamier, in 1778
The Death of Dido - -	200	Mr. Bryant
The Theory of Painting - -	—	In the Royal Acade- my
Another - -	—	In the collection of the Earl of Inchi- quin
A Shepherd Boy - -	—	In the same collec- tion
A Shepherdess with a Lamb - -	—	Do.
A Girl with a Kitten - -	—	Do.
A Girl with a Muff - -	—	Do.
Cælia lamenting the Death of her Sparrow [Mrs. Collyer.] - -	—	—
L'Allegro [Mrs. Hale; several figures in the back ground - -	—	Lord Harewood Robinetta

SUBJECTS.	PRICES.	PURCHASERS.
Robinetta [the Hon. Mrs. Tollemache]	—	—
Diana [Lady Napier]	—	—
Diana [the Duchess of Manchester]	—	The Duke of Manchester
Master Wynne, as St. John	—	—
Master Crewe, as Henry VIII.	—	John Crewe, Esq.
Master Herbert, in the character of Bacchus	75 Guineas	Lord Porchester
Juno [Lady Blake]	—	—
Hebe [Miss Meyer, a whole-length figure on a half-length canvas]	—	—
Melancholy [Miss Jones]	—	—
Young Hannibal [a boy in armour]	—	—
Francis Duke of Bedford, as St. George; with his Brothers, Lord John and Lord William Russell	—	—
The Fortune-teller [Lady Charlotte and Lord Henry Spencer]	—	The Duke of Marlborough
Miranda [the Hon. Mrs. Tollemache] and Caliban	—	—
St. Agnes [Mrs. Quarrington]	50 —	R. P. Knight, Esq.
The Triumph of Truth [Dr. Beattie, with two figures representing Truth and Falsehood]	—	Dr. Beattie
A Boy laughing	50 —	— Bromwell, Esq.
Ariadne	36 —	William Lock, Esq.
Dionysius Areopagita	—	—
The Captive. [This has been called, The Banished Lord and Cartouche.]	80 —	Charles Long, Esq.
Lady Sarah Bunbury sacrificing to the Graces	—	Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart.
The Infant Moses in the Bulrushes	125 —	The Duke of Leeds
Edwin	55 —	Do.
A Child with Angels	—	Do.
The Virgin and Child. [This picture was not quite finished.]	65 —	Mr. John Bannister
The Angel contemplating the Cross; being the upper part of the Nativity	—	Bequeathed to the Duke of Portland
The four Cardinal Virtues, Justice, Prudence, Temperance, and Fortitude; and Faith, Hope, and Charity; Designs for the Window of New College, Oxford, painted by Mr. Jervais	—	In the collection of the Earl of Inchiquin
A Bacchante	50 —	Sir William Hamilton
A holy Family	500 —	Mr. Macklin, Print-seller. Afterwards sold to Lord Gwydir for 700 guineas
Tuccia, the Vestal Virgin	200 —	Do.
The Gleaners. [Mrs. Macklin, her daughter, and Miss Potts.]	300 —	Do.
St. John	150 —	— Willett, Esq.
St. Cecilia. [Mrs. Sheridan, and two daughters of — Coote Purdon, Esq.]	150 —	R. B. Sheridan, Esq. A boy

SUBJECTS.	PRICES.	PURCHASERS.
A Boy with a Portfolio	50 Guineas	The Earl of Warwick
The Family of George Duke of Marlborough	700 ———	The Duke of Marlborough
Two Groups, in the manner of Paul Veronese; one containing the portraits of the Duke of Leeds, Lord Dundas, Constantine Lord Mulgrave, Lord Seaforth, the Hon. Charles Greville, Charles Crowle, Esq. and the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart.; the other, those of Sir Wm. Hamilton, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. Richard Thompson, Esq. Sir John Taylor, — Payne Galway, Esq. John Smith, Esq. and Spencer Stanhope, Esq.	—————	Society of Dilettanti
The Children in the Wood	—————	Lord Palmerston
A Girl leaning on a Pedestal	75 ———	Do.
The Infant Academy	—————	Do. by bequest
Venus	—————	The Earl of Upper Ossory, by bequest
Una, from Spenser. [Miss Beauclerk]	—————	In the collection of the Earl of Inchiquin
King Lear	—————	Do.
Venus, and a Boy piping	250 ———	J. J. Angerstein, Esq.
Heads of Angels, a Study. From a daughter of Lord William Gordon	100 ———	Lord William Gordon
Cardinal Beaufort	500 ———	Mr. Alderman Boydell
Robin Goodfellow	100 ———	Do.
The Cauldron-Scene in Macbeth	1000l. ———	Do.
Resignation, from Goldsmith's Deserted Village	—————	In the collection of the Earl of Inchiquin
Mrs. Siddons, in the character of the Tragic Muse	700 ———	— Defensans, Esq.
The Infant Hercules in the Cradle. [A single figure, painted before the large picture.]	150 ———	Earl Fitzwilliam
Hercules strangling the Serpents	1500 ———	The Empress of Russia
Cupid and Psyche	250 ———	Charles Long, Esq.
Cymon and Iphigenia. [This was the last fancy picture painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds.]	—————	In the collection of the Earl of Inchiquin.

DESCRIPTION OF SIR JOSHUA'S
FUNERAL.

" ON Saturday last, at half an hour after three o'clock, was interred the body of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Knt. Doctor of Laws in the Universities of Oxford and Dublin, Principal Painter to his Majesty, President of the Royal

Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, Fellow of the Royal Society, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

" He was interred in the vast crypt of the cathedral church of St. Paul, next to the body of Dr. Newton, late Bishop of Bristol, himself an eminent critic

critic in poetry and painting, and clofe by the tomb of the famous Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of that great edifice.

"The body was conveyed on the preceding night to the Royal Academy, according to the exprefs orders of his Majesty, by a condefcenfion highly honourable to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and gratifying to the wifhes of that Society of eminent Artifts. It lay that night, and until the beginning of the funeral proceffion, in fiate, in the Model Room of the Academy.

"The company who attended the funeral, affembled in the Library and Council Chamber. The Royal Academy, in the Exhibition Room.

"The company confifted of a great number of the moft diftinguifhed perfons, who were emulous in their defire of paying the laft honours to the remains of him, whose life had been diftinguifhed by the exertions of the higheft talents, and the exercife of every virtue that can make a man refpected and beloved. Many more were prevented by illnefs, and unexpected and unavoidable occafions, which they much regretted, from attending.

"Never was a public folemnity conducted with more order, decorum, and dignity. The proceffion fet out at half an hour after twelve o'clock. The hearfe arrived at the great western gate of St. Paul's, about a quarter after two, and was there met by the dignitaries of the church, and by the gentlemen of the choir, who chanted the proper pfalms, whilft the proceffion moved to the entrance of the choir, where was performed, in a fuperior manner, the full choir evening-fervice, together with the famous anthem of Dr. Boyce; the body remaining during the whole time in the centre of the choir.

"The chief mourner and gentlemen of the Academy, as of the family, were placed by the body. The chief mourner in a chair at the head; the two attendants at the feet; the pall-bearers and executors in the feats on the decanal fide; the other noblemen and gentlemen on the cantorial fide. The Bifhop of London was in his proper place, as were the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

"After the fervice, the body was conveyed into the crypt, and placed

immediately beneath the perforated brafs-plate, under the centre of the dome. Dr. Jefferies, canon refidentiary, with the other canons, and the whole choir, came under the dome; grave-digger attending in the middle with a fhovel of mould, which at the proper time was thrown through the aperture of the plate on the coffin. The funeral fervice was chanted, and accompanied on the organ in a grand and affecting manner. When the funeral fervice was ended, the chief mourners and executors went into the crypt, and attended the corps to the grave, which was dug under the pavement.

"The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs honoured the proceffion by coming to Somerfet Place, where an officer's guard of thirty men was placed at the great court-gate. After the proceffion had paffed through Temple-Bar, the gates were fhut by order of the Lord Mayor, to prevent any interruption from carriages paffing to or from the city.

"The fpectators, both in the church, and in the ftreet, were innumerable. The fhops were fhut, the windows of every houfe were filled, and the people in the ftreets, who feemed to fhare in the general forrow, beheld the whole with refpect and f Silence.

"The order of the proceffion was as follows.

The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and City Marshals.

The undertaker and ten conductors, on horfeback.

A lid with plumes of feathers.

The HEARSE, with fix horfes.

Ten pall-bearers, viz.

The Duke of Dorfet, Lord High

Steward of his Majesty's Houfehold,

Duke of Leeds,

Duke of Portland,

Marquis Townfend,

Marquis of Abercorn,

Earl of Carlifle,

Earl of Inchiquin,

Earl of Upper Offory,

Lord Vifcount Palmerfton,

Lord Eliot.

Robert Lovel Gwatkin, Efq. Chief Mourner.

Two Attendants of the Family.

The Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke

Edmund Malone, Efq.

Philip Metcalfe, Efq.

The Royal Academicians and Students.

Bennet

Executors.

Bennet Langton, Esq. (Professor of Ancient Literature.) James Boswell, Esq. (Secretary for Foreign Correspondence.)

The Lord Archbishop of York. The Marquis of Buckingham.

Earl of Fife. Earl of Carysfort.

Lord St. Asaph. Lord Bishop of London.

Lord Fortescue. Lord Somers.

Lord Lucan. Dean of Norwich.

Right Hon. William Windham. Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

Sir George Beaumont, Bart. Sir Thomas Dundas, Bart.

Sir Charles Bunbury, Bart. Sir William Forbes, Bart.

Dr. George Fordyce. Dr. Ash.

Dr. Brocklesby. Dr. Blagden.

Sir William Scott, M. P. George Rose, Esq. M. P.

John Rolfe, Esq. M. P. William Weddell, Esq. M. P.

Reginald Pole Carew, Esq. M. P. Richard Clarke, Esq.

Matthew Montague, Esq. M. P.

Richard Payne Knight, Esq. M. P.

Dudley North, Esq. M. P. Charles Townley, Esq.

Abel Moysey, Esq. John Cleveland, Esq. M. P.

John Thomas Batt, Esq. Welbore Ellis Agar, Esq.

Colonel Gwyn, Captain Pole.

Dr. Laurence, William Seward, Esq.

James Martin, Esq. — Drewe, Esq.

Edward Jerminham, Esq. William Vachel, Esq.

Richard Burke, Esq. Thomas Coutts, Esq.

John Julius Angerstein, Esq. Edward Gwatkin, Esq.

Charles Burney, Esq. John Hunter, Esq.

William Cruikshank, Esq. — Home, Esq.

John Philip Kemble, Esq. Joseph Hickey, Esq.

Mr. Alderman Boydell, John Devaynes, Esq.

Mr. Poggi, Mr. Breda.

"The company were conveyed in forty-two mourning coaches; and forty-nine coaches, belonging to the noblemen and gentlemen, attended empty.

"To each of the gentlemen who attended on this occasion was presented a print engraved by Bartolozzi, representing a female clasping an urn; accompanied by the genius of painting, holding in one hand an ex-

tinguished torch, and pointing with the other to a sarcophagus, on the tablet of which is written—

Succedet famâ, vivusque per ora feretur."

VOL. II.

Contains "a Journey to Flanders and Holland in the Year 1781."

This tour is entirely a catalogue of pictures, with Sir Joshua's opinion of them, and comprises the works of all the great masters which are to be met with in the churches, palaces, monasteries, and other public or private collections found in Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, Mechlin, Antwerp, the Hague, Amsterdam, the Dusseldorp Gallery, Cologne, Aix-la-Chapelle, Liege, Louvain, &c.

As the critiques of so great an artist as Sir Joshua must be particularly worth attending to, we shall, to convey an idea of them, select a part of his

CHARACTER OF RUBENS.

"RUBENS appears to have had that confidence in himself which it is necessary for every artist to assume when he has finished his studies, and may venture, in some measure, to throw aside the fetters of authority; to consider the rules as subject to his controul, and not himself subject to the rules; to risk and to dare extraordinary attempts without a guide, abandoning himself to his own sensations, and depending upon them. To this confidence must be imputed that originality of manner by which he may be truly said to have extended the limits of the art. After Rubens had made up his manner, he never looked out of himself for assistance: there is consequently very little in his works that appears to be taken from other masters. If he has borrowed anything, he has had the address to change and adapt it so well to the rest of his work that the theft is not discoverable.

"Beside the excellency of Rubens in these general powers, he possessed the true art of imitating. He saw the objects of nature with a painter's eye;

he saw at once the predominant feature by which every object is known and distinguished; and as soon as seen, it was executed with a facility that is astonishing; and let me add, this facility is to a painter, when he closely examines a picture, a source of great pleasure. How far this excellence may be perceived or felt by those who are not painters, I know not: to them certainly it is not enough that objects be truly represented; they must likewise be represented with grace; which means here, that the work is done with facility, and without effort. Rubens was, perhaps, the greatest master in the mechanical part of the art, the best workman with his tools that ever exercised a pencil.

"This part of the art, though it does not hold a rank with the powers of invention, of giving character and expression, has yet in it what may be called genius. It is certainly something that cannot be taught by words, though it may be learned by a frequent examination of those pictures which possess this excellence. It is felt by very few painters; and it is as rare at this time among the living painters as any of the higher excellencies of the art.

"This power, which Rubens possessed in the highest degree, enabled him to represent whatever he undertook better than any other painter. His animals, particularly lions and horses, are so admirable, that it may be said they were never properly represented but by him. His portraits rank with the best works of the painters who have made that branch of the art the sole business of their lives; and of those he has left a great variety of specimens. The same may be said of his landscapes; and though Claude Lorrain finished more minutely, as becomes a professor in any particular branch, yet there is such an airiness and facility in the landscapes of Rubens, that a painter would as soon wish to be the author of them as those of Claude, or any other artist whatever.

"The pictures of Rubens have this effect on the spectator, that he feels himself in no wise disposed to pick out and dwell on his defects. The criticisms which are made on him are indeed often unreasonable. His style ought no more to be blamed for not having the sublimity of Michael An-

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gelo, than Ovid should be censured because he is not like Virgil.

"However, it must be acknowledged that he wanted many excellencies which would have perfectly united with his style. Among those we may reckon beauty in his female characters: sometimes indeed they make approaches to it; they are healthy and comely women, but seldom, if ever, possess any degree of elegance; the same may be said of his young men and children: his old men have that sort of dignity which a bushy beard will confer; but he never possessed a poetical conception of character. In his representations of the highest characters in the Christian or the fabulous world, instead of something above humanity, which might fill the ideas which is conceived of such beings, the spectator finds little more than mere mortals, such as he meets with every day.

"The ineffectness of Rubens in regard to his outline oftener proceeds from haste and carelessness than from inability: there are in his great works, to which he seems to have paid more particular attention, naked figures, as eminent for their drawing as for their colouring. He appears to have entertained a great abhorrence of the meagre dry manner of his predecessors, the old German and Flemish painters; to avoid which, he kept his outline large and flowing; this, carried to an extreme, produced that heaviness which is so frequently found in his figures. Another defect of this great painter is his inattention to the foldings of his drapery, especially that of his women: it is scarcely ever cast with any choice or skill.

"Carlo Maratti and Rubens are in this respect in opposite extremes; one discovers too much art in the disposition of drapery, and the other too little. Rubens's drapery, besides, is not properly historical; the quality of the stuff of which it is composed is too accurately distinguished; resembling the manner of Paul Veronese. This drapery is less offensive in Rubens than it would be in many other painters, as it partly contributes to that richness which is the peculiar character of his style, which we do not pretend to set forth as of the most simple and sublime kind.

"The difference of the manner of Rubens from that of any other painter before him is in nothing more distinguishable

guishable than in his colouring, which is totally different from that of Titian, Coreggio, or any of the great colourists. The effect of his pictures may be not improperly compared to clusters of flowers; all his colours appear as clear and as beautiful: at the same time he has avoided that tawdry effect which one would expect such gay colours to produce; in this respect resembling Barocci more than any other painter. What was said of an ancient painter may be applied to those two artists, that their figures look as if they fed upon roses.

"It would be a curious and a profitable study for a painter to examine the difference and the cause of that difference of effect in the works of Coreggio and Rubens, both excellent in different ways. The preference probably would be given according to the different habits of the connoisseur: those who had received their first impressions from the works of Rubens would censure Coreggio as heavy; and the admirers of Coreggio would say Rubens wanted solidity of effect. There is lightness, airiness, and facility in Rubens, his advocates will urge, and comparatively a laborious heaviness in Coreggio; whose admirers will complain of Rubens's manner being careless and unfinished, whilst the works of Coreggio are wrought to the highest degree of delicacy: and what may be advanced in favour of Coreggio's breadth of light, will, by his censurers, be called affected and pedantic. It must be observed that we are speaking solely of the manner, the effect of the picture; and we may conclude, according to the custom in pastoral poetry, by bestowing on each of these illustrious painters a garland, without attributing superiority to either.

"To conclude, I will venture to repeat in favour of Rubens what I have before said in regard to the Dutch school, that those who cannot see the extraordinary merit of this great painter, either have a narrow conception of the variety of art, or are led away by the affectation of approving nothing but what comes from the Italian school." *Vol. II. p. 119.*

The remainder of this volume includes Mason's Translation of Du Fresnoy's *Art of Painting*, with Sir

Joshua's Annotations;—Du Fresnoy's Sentiments on the principal Painters of the two last Ages;—Parallel between Poetry and Painting;—Chronological List of Painters, with short Characters, and an Account of their respective Births and Deaths—an Alphabetical List, referring to the former, and a general Index.

LXXIV. *The Will*, a Comedy, in five Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. By FREDERICK REYNOLDS. 8vo. pp. 72. 2s. sewed. *Robinson*.

THE STORY.

MR. Mandeville, by the death of a friend, for whom he was security to the amount of twenty thousand pounds, is obliged to fly to India, leaving his child Albina under the care of Mrs. Rigid, a governess, to whom he remits half of his pay, as an officer, for their support—Mrs. Rigid, however, converts the money to her own use, and acquaints Mandeville's father that Albina is deserted, and that for the last three years she has not heard from India.

The old gentleman, though at variance with his son, for some extravagances he had been guilty of, is touched with pity for Albina, takes her home, and at his death leaves her his whole estate, disinheriting Mandeville for his supposed inhumanity.—The governess, who manages the young lady her own way, lays a plan for marrying her to Veritas, a tutor, who is to pay Mrs. Rigid very handsomely for making the match.—At this period, the piece commences with the return of Mandeville from India, occasioned by his having received no answers to his letters;—he is of course amazed at the manner in which he is received, to find his father dead, and his daughter, now an opulent heiress, carefully secluded from him.—In short,

short, he is shunned by every one but young Howard, son to the man for whom he had been security.—Grateful on that account, Howard espouses the cause of Mandeville, against his uncle, Sir Solomon Cynic, and even against Albina, whom he loves, and to whom, in order to forward the marriage with Veritas, he is shamefully traduced.—Albina, to be convinced whether Howard is false to her, puts on a disguise, and by that means happens to meet with her father.—Without knowing him, she renders him some offices of kindness in his distress.—Veritas gets drunk, and discloses the plots of the governors.—Albina, on discovering how much her father has been wronged, and that he is returned, destroys the will of her grandfather in her own favour, discharges the governors, and all those in her interest, receives her father with transport, and is finally united to young Howard, of whose constancy to herself and attachment to her father, she experiences sufficient proof.

The comic events of the piece are principally confined to an adventure of Sir Solomon Cynic, who, though always expressing the highest contempt for the female sex, is discovered in a very ludicrous situation at the cottage of Cicely Cope, of whom he is enamoured.

TRAITS OF CHARACTER.

SIR SOLOMON CYNIC.

"WOMEN are of no use---none, but to nurse children, mend linen, make puddings, and beat their husbands—I was once as much in love as Mark Antony, and, like him, I was deserted by my Cleopatra; my fantastic Susanna fixed her affections on a dancing-master, a caperer, and ever since, I have had such a contempt for the sex.—(*Cicely lays hold of his hand*) Holla! you touched me—I feel the shock—I'm electrified—I'm—What sweet lips the gipsy has!—Look at the omnipotence of love!—a man is never secure from its influence; and if he lives independ-

ent of the sex till he is so old and decrepid that he cannot stir from his bed, yet then, even then, he may fall a victim to its power."

HOWARD.

"They tried hard to spoil me, but I wouldn't let 'em---they sent me all over the Continent, before I had been half over England; taught me foreign languages before I knew my own; instructed me how to pick my teeth all the morning in Bond Street; yawn all night at the opera. But I was a bad scholar, and the satisfaction I feel (*when befriending Mandeville*) at this moment proves I did right to educate myself---they may have perverted my head, but I assure you they haven't corrupted my heart."

MANDEVILLE.

"If my Amelia had survived, I should not have been doomed unheard—What! deserted! disinherited! is this my welcome home—am I to find a father dead, and dying full of resentment against me? a daughter prejudiced, nay, perhaps, curling my very name!—I left her in the fond hope that I might one day find in her a recompense for the loss of her mother; and now, if I behold her, she will avoid, upbraid me! The thought is past all bearing—I'll know the worst, and then my fate's decided—they may desert, but they shall not despise me—Your mother's virtues shine out so brightly in your conduct, that I could wish that will were still in force. I want not now my father's wealth to make me happy—my child, my long-lost daughter, is restored to me, and I am blest, and rich beyond my hopes."

VERITAS.

"Wine makes me so cruelly sentimental, that, when I'm no longer myself, I'm so moral and so honest—I'm never so upright in my conduct as when I can't stand upon my legs—then wine always makes me speak truth; and, if I don't take care, I shall tell you at this moment that I am a scoundrel; that the governors is another; and that Albina—Good night, George. After the wedding's
T t a over,

over, I'll reform, and be a six-bottle man! but now—spare and pity me—

REALISE.

"Die! impossible—I've an anxiety on his life—now, pray live, —but, if you find you grow worse, write me word you are coming home full of health and spirits, and I'll go directly to Sir Solomon, talk of the goodness of your life, and tell him the annuity at a premium."

ROBERT,

(Servant to Mandeville.)

"Can't you remember our stealing out of those gates in disguise? our being found out by the bailiffs, and dodging them so artfully from place to place, that by the time they had taken out a writ in one county we were safely perched in another; till at last, after hating outwitted half the sheriff's officers and attorneys in England, we secured our retreat by arriving at Portsmouth late on a Saturday night, and sailing for India early on Sunday morning! ha, ha, ha! I shall never forget the captain's smoking us, and after dinner giving for a toast, 'Success to the Sunday men.'"

ALBINA.

"Do you know there's an old man in the hall, who says, he was servant to my grandfather thirty years; and now, because his dogs killed a hare on your grounds, he is dismissed from his place, and he and his family must starve. Dear! if all your game is purchased at such a price, I wonder you are not choked! He may kill all the game on my estate; and if that won't keep his family from starving, he may shoot all Sir Solomon's. I have plenty of money, and I can't dispose of it better than in protecting an old favourite of him that gave it me."

MRS. RIGID.

"I am for the Platonic system, and hitherto I have not suffered my lips to be profaned by man; not so much from fear of the consequences to myself, as from the danger in which it might involve all mankind."

LXXV. *An Essay on the different Modes of Communication by Signals; containing an History of the Progressive Improvements in this Art, from the first Account of Beacons, to the most approved Methods of Telegraphic Correspondence.* By J. GAMBLE, A. M. Fellow of Pembroke College, Cambridge; Chaplain to Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and Chaplain General to his Majesty's Forces. 4to. 12s. boards. large paper 18s. pp. 122. Embellished with seven explanatory Plates. Miller.

EXTRACT FROM THE INTRODUCTION.

"IT may be proper to observe, "that the following Essay is "divided in reference to the periods "of time comprised in each of the "three sections. The first containing an account of the signals "used from the earliest mention of "beacons to the fall of the Roman "empire. The second, resuming "the subject with the revival of literature in the fifteenth century, "comprehends all that has been actually executed by the public establishment of telegraphs. And "the last, describing the mode of "constructing them upon a plan of "such reduced expense, at the same "time with the advantages of being "so extremely portable, and so easily understood and managed, that "probably they will become useful to individuals as well as to "governments."

The work is divided into three sections on the historical progress of signals—a description of the radiated telegraph sent to the West Indies with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in September 1795—Observations on the situation of telegraphs, and their general use—with an Appendix on the subject of Portable Telegraphs.

"As we cannot minutely pursue the author in his History of Signals, we shall endeavour, by selecting the following limited extracts, to portray the most remarkable features in its progress.

EXTRACTS.

SECT. I.

"WHEN the Carthaginians were ravaging the island of Sicily, for the purpose of obtaining a more speedy supply of necessaries from Lybia, they constructed two clepsydras of equal magnitude, and fixed on them two dials, having similar inscriptions, in those divisions where the figures are usually placed. In one division it was written, 'More transports are wanted;' in a second, 'More ships of war;' in another, 'Money;' in another, 'Warlike engines;' and so proceeding with the more probable requisites on service, such as, 'A fresh supply of forage is wanted;' of 'Cattle,' of 'Arms;' 'More regiments of infantry,' or 'of cavalry.' Thus filling up all the divisions of the dials with similar sentences, they retained one clepsydra in Sicily, and the other was sent to Carthage, with directions, that whenever they should perceive a beacon lighted, they should let the hand of the clepsydra; and that when they saw a second beacon, that they should then observe to what division on the dial the hand pointed, and immediately send the articles marked on it. By this means, the Carthaginians obtained a speedy supply of every store requisite for carrying on the war in Sicily."

"That this art has not escaped the notice of scientific warriors will be found by the 4th chap. of 'The true Travels, Adventures, and Observations, of Captain John Smith, in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, from anno 1593 to 1629.'

"After the loss of Caniza, the Turks, with twenty thousand, besieged the strong town of Olumpagh so straitly, that they were cut off from all intelligence, and hope of succour, till John Smith, this English gentleman, acquainted Baron Kifell, general of the Archduke's artillery, he had taught the gover-

nor, his worthy friend, such a rule, that he would undertake to let him know any thing he intended, and have his answer, would they bring him but to some place where he might make the flame of a torch seen to the town. Kifell, inflamed with this strange invention, Smith made it so plain, that forthwith he gave him guides, who in the dark night brought him to a mountain, where he shewed three torches equidistant from the other, which plainly appearing to the town, the governor presently apprehended, and answered again with three other fires in like manner, each knowing the other's being and intent. Smith, though distant seven miles, signified to him these words: 'On Thursday, at night, I will charge in the East; at the alarm, rally you.' Eberbaught answered he would; and thus it was done: first he writ his message as brief, you see, as could be; then, divided the alphabet into two parts, thus:

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l,
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,

m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.
2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2.

"The first part, from A to L, is signified by shewing one link, (torch) so oft as there are letters from A to that letter you mean. The other part, from M to Z, is mentioned by two lights, in like manner. The end of a word is signified by shewing of three lights, ever staying your light at that letter you mean, till the other may write it in a paper, and answer by his signal, which is one light; it is done, beginning to count the letters by the lights every time, from A to M. By this manner also, the other returned his answer, whereby each did understand the other. The guides all this time, having well viewed the camp, returned to Kifell, who, doubting of his power, being but ten thousand strong, was animated by the guides, how the Turks were so divided by the river in two parts, they could not easily second each other. To which Smith added this conclusion, that two or three thousand pieces of match, fastened to divers small lines, of an hundred fathom in length, being armed with powder, might all be fired

‘fired and stretched at an instant before the alarm, upon the plain of Hynaburgh, supported by two staves at each line’s end, in the manner would seem like to many musketeers; which was put in practice, and being discovered by the Turks, they prepared to encounter these false fires, thinking there had been some great army; whilst Kisell, with his ten thousand, entered the Turk’s quarter, who ran up and down as men amazed. It was not long ere Eberfbaught was pell mell with them in the trenches, in which distracted confusion a third part of the Turks that besieged that side towards Knowbruck, were slain; many of the rest drowned; but all fled. The other part of the army was so busied to resist the false fires, that Kisell, before the morning, put two thousand good soldiers in the town, and with small loss was retired. The garrison was well relieved with what they found in the Turk’s quarter, which caused the Turks to raise the siege and return to Caniza; and Kisell, with much honour, was received at Kirment, and occasioned the author a good reward and preferment, to be captain of two hundred and fifty horsemen under the conduct of Colonel Voldo, Earl of Meldritch.”

P. 34.

SECT. II.

“The first English author who appears to have written on the subject of communicating intelligence by signals, is Francis Godwin, Bishop of Hereford, of whom it is reported, that about the year 1583 he invented a secret method of carrying on a correspondence by signals, in a much quicker way than writing. In an age when every person of superior abilities or endowments was subject to the impu-

tation of witchcraft, reports were spread to his disadvantage, which coming at length to the ears of King James, he was careful to communicate the secret to his majesty, and to convince him it was a fact, and not a fiction. He published a treatise under the title of *Nuncius inanimatus Utopie*;* in 1629, which was the same year translated by Dr. Thomas Smith, and called the *Mysterious Messenger*. The whole of this book is rather written on general principles, without the application to particular modes or examples. The intention of which obscurity appears to have been, lest the art being made too public, should be rendered useless in those cases of exigence, when it might be of the greatest advantage. That his discovery was as early as the year 1583, although his *Nuncius inanimatus* is said not to have been printed until 1629, is evident, from a passage in his whimsical, yet very philosophical work, intitled ‘The Man in the Moon,’ published about that time, under the fictitious name of Domingo Gonzales.† In this treatise, he supposes Domingo Gonzales, and his negro, Diego, while preparing for his experiment, to be obliged to live in different parts of the island of St. Helena, on account of procuring provisions; and tells us, that whenever Domingo ‘had any occasion to confer with Diego, whose habitation was on a promontory or cape, on the north-west part of the island, about a league off, though within sight of Domingo’s chapel, they could at all times, by signals, declare their minds to each other in an instant, either by night or by day, which was a thing he took great pleasure in.

‘If, in the night season, I would signify any thing to him, I used to set up a light in the tower, or place where our bell hung. It is a pretty

* After searching the British Museum, the University, and other libraries at Cambridge, I have not succeeded in finding either of these books. The Biographical Dictionary (art. e. F. Godwin) his own work of ‘The Man in the Moon,’ and the extracts preserved in the ‘Secret and Swift Messenger,’ by Wilkins, in some degree supply the deficiency.

† The old copies of this work are extremely scarce; but it was reprinted in 1768, by J. Lever, bookseller, in Moorfields, rather as a story-book for the amusement of children, than with any reference to its original intention; which appears to have been the delivery of some philosophical opinions under a feigned character, for which the Bishop, in those times, might in his real one have been deemed heretical.

‘large.

large room, having a fair window, well glazed; and the walls within, being plastered, were exceeding white: by reason hereof, though the light were but small, it gave a great shew, as also it would have done much farther off, if need had been. This light, after I had let it stand some half hour, I used to cover; and then, if I saw any signal of light again from my companion at the cape, I knew that he waited for my notice, which perceiving, by hiding and shewing my light, according to a certain rule and agreement between us, I certified him at pleasure what I list. The like course I took in the day, to advertise him of my pleasure, sometimes by smoke, sometimes by dust; sometimes by a more refined and effectual way.

"But," says he, "this art containeth more mysteries than are to be set down in a few words: hereafter I will perhaps afford a discourse for it of purpose, assuring myself that it may prove exceeding profitable unto mankind, being rightly used and employed; for that which a messenger cannot perform in many days, this may dispatch in a piece of an hour." P. 48.

"The fails of a windmill probably suggested the first modern idea of this instrument, the telegraph; as, on the coast of Suffolk, it is well known that windmills have been used time immemorial, by the smugglers, for the purposes of secret correspondence; and,

considering the great intercourse between the Dunkirk and the Suffolk smugglers, it was probably an invention of reciprocal utility. This conjecture is, in a great degree, confirmed by the accurate observations of my friend Colonel Congreve, whilst we were in camp near Menin, the latter end of the campaign, 1793, when he remarked, that the operations of the enemy appeared to be directed by the positions of a windmill on a hill opposite to Vervick. To give greater distinctness, and to multiply* their number of signals, they had destroyed two of its opposite fails; so that those remaining precisely represented the suspended beam, described by Vegetius; and also the present French telegraph without its end arms.

"Of this telegraph the first official information is contained in Barrere's report of the 15th of August, 1794, in which he states, 'That the new-invented telegraphic language of signals is an artful contrivance to transmit thoughts, in a peculiar language, from one distance to another, by the help of machines which are placed at different distances, from three to five leagues from one another; so that the expression reaches a very distant place in the space of a few minutes. Last year an experiment of this invention was tried in the presence of several commissioners of the convention.

"From the favourable report which they made of the efficacy of the contrivance, the Committee of Public Welfare have used every effort to establish, by this means, a

* Another mode of multiplying the appearances from the same windmill caused a report through the army, that the French had hanged a man to one of the fails; but which, on closer inspection, proving only a sack stuffed with hay, was undoubtedly suspended as a signal.

When the Prussians were encamped at Maulde, between Tournay and St. Amand, in May 1793, I went up the steeple of the abbey at this latter place, with Colonel Wemyss, of the 18th regiment, for the purpose of seeing the country. In the highest part of the tower we found a Prussian sentinel, stationed to watch the movements of the French, then in possession of the opposite Abby of Hasnon, about two miles distant. From this period, I had frequent occasion to remark the great advantage such situations give, by facilitating intelligence; as, on a concerted signal being made by this sentinel, the whole army might have marched from the camp, and opposed the enemy in any point of attack, before any messenger could have reached Maulde.

The French themselves appear, on all occasions, to have been fully aware of this advantage, and therefore acted with particular care, by leaving no lofty buildings, from whence we might discover their positions; frequently destroying the lower steps of the steeples, and burning the windmills past which they retreated.

* cor-

correspondence between Paris and the frontier places, beginning with Lisle.* Almost a twelvemonth has been spent in collecting the necessary instruments for the machines, and to teach the people employed how to use them. At present the telegraphic language of signals is prepared in such a manner, that a correspondence may be conducted with Lisle upon every subject: every thing, nay, even proper names, may be expressed, an answer may be received, and the correspondence thus be renewed several times a day. The machines are the invention of citizen Chappe, and were constructed under his own eye: he also directs the establishment at Paris. They have the advantage of resisting the changes of the atmosphere, and the inclemencies of the seasons. The only thing which can interrupt their effect is, if the weather is so very bad and turbid, that the objects and signals cannot be distinguished. By this invention, remoteness of distance almost disappears, and all the communications of correspondence are effected with the rapidity of the twinkling of an eye. The operations of government may be very much facilitated by this contrivance, and the unity of the Republic may be more consolidated by the speedy communication with all its parts. The greatest advantage which can be derived from this correspondence is, that if one chooses, its object shall only be known to certain individuals, or one individual alone, at each extremity of the distance: so that the Committee of Public Welfare

may now correspond with the representative of the people at Lisle, without any other persons getting acquainted with the object of the correspondence. Hence it follows, that were Lisle besieged we should know every thing at Paris that might happen in that place, and could send thither the decrees of the Convention, without the enemy's being able to discover or prevent it." P. 66.

LXXVI. *A History and Description, general and circumstantial, of Burghley House, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Exeter.* 8vo. 5s. pp. 205. Edlowes, Shrewsbury; Longman, Cadell and Davies, Whites, Faulder, London.

OUTLINE OF THE PREFACE.

THE author informs us that he owes much of his information to the works of "that garrulous old gentleman, Mr. Peck," to Messrs. Harrod, Lowndes, &c.—"that the present little piece, though it comes very far short of perfection, exhibits a more neat, elegant, and extensive description of the Palace of Burghley than any, I humbly conceive, that has ever yet appeared. Whatever the defects of the preceding authors on this subject, however, may be, the obligations I owe them are, indeed, very great; for, though I may have laid the various parts of

* That the French were not in possession of this art during the blockade of Condé, in 1793, or the siege of Valenciennes, is obvious, from the many stratagems they put in practice to keep up a communication. From the former place it was usual to fire a certain number of guns at a stated hour, the intelligence intended by which was probably confused by some of our batteries being ordered to fire an equal number at the same time. Letters inclosed in vessels were also sent down the stream of the Scheldt, from Valenciennes to Condé, till on discovery a net was placed across the river.

Both this stratagem and the precaution against it may be found in ancient authors. As Pliny, lib. x. cap. 57, says, that in close blockades they are always accustomed to place strong nets across the rivers leading to the place; which are sometimes strengthened by sharp stakes, to prevent either succour or intelligence from being conveyed into the town. Frontinus also relates a very peculiar stratagem of L. Lucullus to send intelligence of his arrival to the Cyzeceni, at that time besieged by Mithridates, which he accomplished by sending an expert swimmer, disguised as a sea-monster, and supported by bladders, across the water, by which the city was nearly surrounded, and in the part he passed near seven miles in width.

" this

"this literary structure with some symmetry, a very considerable part of the rough materials has been furnished for me by their hands. I have not only comprised almost all that Mr. Harrod has already written on this subject, in a more correct and elegant style; but adopted into my text many of the crude notes, which his colleague, Mr. Lowndes, a surgeon of Stamford, presented him, arranging them in a more polished and methodical manner.

"I have no where, I conceive, been betrayed into dulness; and as a writer's digressions, if natural and not far-fetched, composed of animated sentiments and observations, are the most pleasing illustrations of plain facts, the reader will find a vein of this kind which pervades the whole work. Happy shall I be, if this vein be deemed both rich and sterling, as it is evidently a vein from which neither Mr. Harrod nor Mr. Lowndes, the surgeon, hath drawn much ore nor much blood.

"To the ingenious gentlemen, however, of the art of painting, my best apologies are to be offered, for my want of technical skill, and the very unsatisfactory manner, in which, I am afraid, I have set forth the paintings of Burghley; but, as I have endeavoured to atone for it, by some decorations of style;* I hope they will, with all their criticism, throw this defect out of view, into the back grounds, or shady side of the work."

THE WORK

Contains such information as may be expected of every local, antique,

or remarkable circumstance appertaining to the building, curiosities, antiquities, paintings, pleasure-grounds, furniture, jewels, &c. &c. belonging to Burghley House. These subjects are without any particular mode of arrangement, treated of in twenty-eight sections, which also comprise some digressive remarks and general anecdotes of, authors, painters, &c. The author throughout seems perfectly solicitous to detect the errors of Mr. Peck. The tenor of his style may be conceived from the preface. We shall conclude our notice of the work with the following

EXTRACTS.

ACCOUNT OF A CURIOUS SOCIETY FORMERLY HELD IN BURGHELY HOUSE.

"IN going to see the house, says Mr. Peck, strangers were formerly conducted to a room below stairs, where were the pictures of the then Earl and his friends, the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood. This room, he observes, was called Bedlam, and the company Bedlamites; being a society founded by that Earl's grandfather, in an innocent frolic, which has been, says he, ever since, till of late, kept up, with much elegance and mirth. Every person, on his admission, was accustomed to send his own picture, in which was drawn the figure of the bird or beast, which, for the sake of distinction or humour, he chose to be called after. On festivals and birth-days they all met together, by themselves. At which times, by the ancient statutes of the order, which I have seen, says Mr. Peck, if any gentleman called a brother by any other name than that of the bird or beast in his picture, he was liable to a penalty of five shillings, which was given to one Mr. Clarke, an ancient decayed gentleman, then secretary of

"* When the Author speaks of the decorations of style, he alludes to the advantage which his own performance, from superior attention to the subject, may be supposed to possess over the performances of others, who have written upon it in a very hasty, confused, and inaccurate manner. As good and bad are terms merely relative, the reader may form his judgment, in this respect, by a careful and impartial perusal of each, and all, of these."

the order. When any member died, after his picture had been removed, the gilded frame taken off, and a black one put on, it was hung up in a room called *dead Bedlam*; and then a new brother was named in the place of the deceased."

THE JEWEL CLOSET.

"THOUGH this apartment is but ten feet and a half each way, and about twelve from the floor to the cornice, it is, perhaps one of the most expensive of its size in the whole kingdom. Its wainscot is formed of the finest cedar wood, which, sending forth a continued fragrance, is, at all times, as grateful to the nostrils as the sight. The middle spaces, or pannels, are elegantly inlaid with a charming damask sky-coloured satin, the edges of which, in the cedar, are superbly gilt round. The ceiling is so highly adorned by the hand of Verrio, that it seems to breathe empyreal air, and, as it rises, in a fine arch, from the golden gilt cornice on each side, displays the imaginary deities, enthroned there, with double radiance and lustre! These, excepting Fortune, who is drawn blind, are principally Cupids in different attitudes and directions; and one of them, displaying a streamer in his hand, discovers these words from Virgil's tenth Eclogue, "*omnia vincit amor.*" Gibbons, as well as Verrio, appears to have here done his utmost, as there are excellent imitations of billing doves, fruits, flowers, &c. by his hand, carved out of the solid wood! Opposite the full light of a large window, through panes of the finest glass, elegantly framed in the form of a door, a spectator may now give way to all the ardour and glow of what is generally called virtue, by permitting his eye to pry, unrestrained, into the jewel recess! Among many curiosities, he will observe a golden basin and spoon, the last of which is said to have been used at the coronation of Queen Elizabeth. The rosary or beads of Mary, the unfortunate Queen of Scots, and which surely were wet with as many tears as those of either penitent or nun, cannot fail to excite his attention; and, if he has a breast to be touched by the sufferings of injured majesty, all his sympathy and compassion. In the same group he will also discern the back of her royal rival,

the political Elizabeth, whose strangely mingled character has puzzled the sagacity of judicious historians to develop and explain. In addition to a vast deal of enamelled work, little vases of golden filligrane, amber, diamonds, pearls, and other curiosities, the spectator will be gratified with a sight of some of the most delicate pictures in miniature, by Cowper, Mrs. Carlisle, and others,

"Not many years ago, this valuable closet was rifled of some of its effects, through the villainy of a set of persons who, it is supposed, in the way of other strangers, had originally come to see the house. Through a sense of conscious guilt, however, or an ignorance of their profession, they executed their business in a very superficial manner, and relinquished, on the road some of the few articles which they had so ignominiously filched away. To guard against any future attempts of the kind, a couple of watchmen are now constantly kept in waiting throughout the night, in the course of which, should a stranger awake while they are crying their rounds, and the large chapel clock chiming the quarter or half hour, he may, by an involuntary exertion of the mind, imagine himself in the neighbourhood of the metropolis."

LXXVII. *Count Rumford's Experimental Essays, Political, Economical, and Philosophical. Essay VI. Of the Management of Fire, and the Economy of Fuel.* 8vo. 3s. 6d. pp. 196. *Cadell and Davies.*

THE ESSAY

IS illustrated with six copper-plates, explaining the different economical modes of cookery, &c.—The subjects of the essay are divided into six chapters; the essence of which may be gathered from the following

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Chap. I. The subject of this Essay is curious and interesting in a very high degree.—All the comforts, conveniences, and luxuries of life, are

are procured by the assistance of fire and of heat.—The waste of fuel very great.—Importance of the economy of fuel to individuals, and to the public.—Means used for estimating the amount of the waste of fuel.—An account of the first kitchen in the House of Industry at Munich, and of the expense of fuel in that kitchen compared with the quantity consumed in the kitchens of private families.—An account of several other kitchens constructed on various principles at Munich, under the direction of the author.—Introduction to a more scientific investigation of the subject under consideration.

Chap. II. Of the Generation of Heat in the Combustion of Fuel.—Without knowing what heat really is, the laws of its action may be investigated.—Probability that the heat generated in the combustion of fuel is furnished by the air, and not by the fuel.—Effects of blowing a fire explained.—Of fire-places in which the fire is made to blow itself.—Of air-furnaces.—These fire-places illustrated by a lamp on Argand's principle.—Great importance of being able to regulate the quantity of air which enters a closed fire-place.—Utility of dampness in the chimnies of closed fire-places.—General rules and directions for constructing closed fire-places; with a full explanation of the principles on which these rules are founded.

Chap. III. Of the Means of Confining Heat, and directing its Operations.—Of conductors and non-conductors of heat.—Common atmospheric air a good non-conductor of heat, and may be employed with great advantage for confining it—is employed by nature for that purpose in many instances—is the principal cause of the warmth of natural and artificial clothing—is the sole cause of the warmth of double windows.—Great utility of double windows and double walls—they are equally useful in hot countries as in cold.—All elastic fluids non-con-

ductors of heat.—Steam proved by experiment to be a non-conductor of heat.

Chap. IV. Of the manner in which heat is communicated by flame to other bodies.—Flame acts on bodies in the same manner as a hot wind.—The effect of a blow-pipe in increasing the activity of flame explained, and illustrated by experiments.—A knowledge of the manner in which heat is communicated by flame necessary in order to determine the most advantageous form for boilers.—General principles on which boilers of all dimensions ought to be constructed.

Chap. V. An account of the Experiment made with boilers and fire-places of various forms and dimensions; together with remarks and observations on their results, and on the improvements that may be derived from them.—An account of some experiments made on a very large scale in a brew-house boiler.—An account of a brew-house boiler constructed and fitted up on an improved plan.—Results of several experiments which were made with this new boiler.—Of the advantage in regard to the economy of fuel in boiling liquids, which arises from performing that process on a large scale.—These advantages are limited.—An account of an alteration which was made in the new brew-house boiler, with a view to the saving of time, in causing its contents to boil.—Experiments showing the effects produced by these alterations.—An estimate of the relative quantities of heat produced from coakes, pit-coal, charcoal, and oak.—A method of estimating the quantity of pit-coal which would be necessary to perform any of the processes mentioned in this Essay, in which wood was used as fuel.—An estimate of the total quantities of heat producible in the combustion of different kinds of fuel; and of the real quantities of heat which are lost, under various circumstances, in culinary processes.

Chap. VI. A short account of a number of kitchens, public and private, and fire-places for various uses, which have been constructed under the direction of the author in different places.—Of the kitchen of the House of Industry at Munich—Of that of the Military Academy—Of that of the Military Mess-House—that of the Farm-House, and those belonging to the Inn in the English Garden at Munich.—Of the kitchens of the Hospitals of La Pieta and La Misericordia at Verona.—Of a small kitchen fitted up as a model in the house of Sir John Sinclair, Bart. in London.—Of the kitchen of the Foundling Hospital, London.—Of a military kitchen for the use of troops in camp.—Of a portable boiler for the use of troops on a march.—Of a large boiler fitted up as a model for bleachers at the Linen-Hall in Dublin.—Of a fire-place for cooking, and at the same time warming a large hall; and of a perpetual oven, both fitted up in the House of Industry at Dublin.—Of the kitchen, laundry, chimney fire-places, cottage fire-place, and model of a lime-kiln, fitted up in Ireland in the House of the Dublin Society.

EXTRACT.

"NO subject of philosophical inquiry, within the limits of human investigation, is more calculated to excite admiration, and to awaken curiosity, than fire; and there is certainly none more extensively useful to mankind. It is owing, no doubt, to our being acquainted with it from our infancy, that we are not more struck with its appearance, and more sensible of the benefits we derive from it. Almost every comfort and convenience which man by his ingenuity procures for himself, is obtained by its assistance; and he is not more distinguished from the brute creation by the use of speech, than by his power over that wonderful agent.

"Having long been accustomed to consider the management of heat as a matter of the highest importance to mankind, a habit of attending carefully to every circumstance relative to

this interesting subject that occasionally came under my observation, soon led me to discover how much this science has been neglected, and how much room there is for very essential improvements in almost all those various operations in which heat is employed for the purposes of human life.

"The great waste of fuel in all countries must be apparent to the most cursory observer; and the uses to which fire is employed are so very extensive, and the expence for fuel makes so considerable an article in the list of necessities, that the importance of the subject cannot be denied.

"And with regard to the economy of fuel, it has this in particular to recommend it, that whatever is saved by an individual, is at the same time a positive saving to the whole community; for the less demand there is for any article in the market, the lower will be its price; and as all the subjects of useful industry—all the arts and manufactures, without exception, depend, directly or indirectly, on operations in which fire is necessary, it is of much importance to a manufacturing and commercial country to keep the price of fuel as low as possible. And even in countries where there are no manufactures, and where the inhabitants subsist entirely by agriculture, if wood be used as fuel—as the proportion of woodland to arable must depend in a great measure on the consumption of fire-wood, any saving of fuel will be attended with a proportional diminution of the forests reserved for fire-wood—consequently, with an increase of the lands under cultivation—with an increase of inhabitants—and of national wealth, strength, and prosperity.

"But what renders this subject peculiarly interesting is, the great relief to the poor in all countries, and particularly in all cold climates, and in all great cities in every climate, that would result from any considerable diminution of the price of fuel, or from any simple contrivance by which a smaller quantity of this necessary article than they now are obliged to employ to make themselves comfortable, might be made to perform the same services. Those who have never been exposed to the inclemencies of the seasons,—who have never been eye-witnesses to the sufferings of the poor in their miserable habitations, pinched with cold, and starving with
hunger

hunger, can form no idea of the importance to them of the subject which I propose to treat in this Essay.

"To all those who take pleasure in doing good to mankind by promoting useful knowledge, and facilitating the means of procuring the comforts and conveniences of life, these investigations cannot but be very interesting.

"Though it is generally acknowledged that there is a great waste of fuel in all countries, arising from ignorance and carelessness in the management of fire, yet few, very few, I believe, are aware of the real amount of this waste.

"From the result of all my enquiries upon this subject, I have been led to conclude, that not less than seven-eighths of the heat generated, or which, with proper management, might be generated, from the fuel actually consumed, is carried up into the atmosphere with the smoke, and totally lost. And this opinion has not been formed hastily; on the contrary, it is the result of much attentive observation, and of many experiments. But, in a matter of so much importance, I feel it to be my duty not merely to give the public my opinions, but to lay before them the grounds upon which those opinions have been founded; in order that every one may judge for himself of the certainty, or probability, of my deductions.

"It would not be difficult, merely from a consideration of the nature of heat,—of the manner in which it is generated in the combustion of fuel, and the manner in which it exists when generated,—to shew that, as the process of boiling is commonly performed, there must of necessity be a very great loss of heat; for when the vessel, in which the fluid to be boiled is contained, is placed over an open or naked fire, not only by far the greater part of the radiant heat is totally lost, but also of that which exists in the flame, smoke, and hot vapour, a very small proportion only enters the vessel; the rest going off with great rapidity, by the chimney, into the higher regions of the atmosphere. But, without insisting upon these reasonings (though they are certainly incontrovertible), I shall endeavour to establish the facts in question upon still more solid ground—that of actual experiment.

"In the prosecution of the experiments necessary in this investigation, I proceeded in the following manner:

—As the quantity of heat which any given quantity of any given kind of fuel is capable of generating, is not known, there is no fixed standard with which the result of an experiment can be compared, in order to ascertain exactly the proportion of the heat saved, or usefully employed, to that lost; instead, therefore, of being able to determine this point directly, I was obliged to have recourse to approximations. Instead of determining the quantity of heat lost in any given operation, I endeavoured to find out with how much less fuel the same operation might be performed, by a more advantageous arrangement of the fire, and disposition of the machinery: and several extensive public establishments, which have been erected in Bavaria within these last six or seven years, under my direction, by order of his Most Serene Highness the Elector Palatine; particularly an establishment for the poor of Munich, (of which an account has been given to the public in my first Essay) and the establishment of a Public Academy for the education of 180 young men, destined for the service of the state in the different civil and military departments; the economical arrangements of these establishments afforded me a most favourable opportunity of putting into practice all my ideas relative to the management of fire; and of ascertaining, by numerous experiments made upon a large scale, and often varied and repeated, the real importance of the improvements I have introduced.

"That many experiments have been actually made in these two establishments, during the seven years they have existed, will not be doubted by those who are informed, that the kitchen, or rather the fire-place of the kitchen of the House of Industry, has been pulled down and built entirely anew no less than *three times*, and that of the Military Academy *twice*, during that period; and that the forms of the boilers, and the internal construction of the fire-places, have been changed still oftener.

"The importance of the improvements in the management of heat employed in culinary operations, which have resulted from these investigations,

tions, will appear by comparing the quantity of fuel now actually used in those kitchens, to that consumed in performing the same operations in kitchens on the common construction: and this will at the same time shew, in a clear and satisfactory manner, what I proposed to prove, namely, that in all the common operations in which fire is employed, there is a very great waste of fuel.

"The waste of fuel in boiling water or any other liquid over an open fire, in the manner in which that process is commonly performed, and the great saving of fuel which will result from a more advantageous disposition and management of the fire, will be evident from the results of the following experiments, all of which were made by myself, and with the utmost care." P. 3.

LXXVIII. *A Voyage to St. Domingo, in the Years 1788, 1789, and 1790.* By FRANCIS ALEXANDER STANISLAUS, BARON DE WIMPFEN. Translated from the Original Manuscript, which has never been published, by J. WRIGHT. 8vo. 6s. Boards. pp. 371. Cadell and Davies, and Wright.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THE following pages contain a part of my observations during a residence of two years in the richest and most flourishing of all the colonies. It will be objected, perhaps, that to some details of importance I have joined others of too minute and trifling a nature for such as look for nothing in voyages but great political and commercial events. To this I might reply, that something must be allowed to *egotism*, which no more exempts travellers than other people, from the weakness of attaching a certain value to the honour of occupying for a moment the attention of the public. But, exclusive of this consideration, there are many readers more or

less pleased with what may be called the dramatic part of a book of travels; and I frankly confess that I am one of the number."

THE VOYAGE

Is, in its description, divided into forty letters. The Baron embarks at Havre-de-Grace, in the *Venus*, commanded by Monf. Cottin. — "The town of Havre," he tells us, "consists almost entirely of one street, but so full of bustle, and so noisy, there is no need to see the vast ocean to be convinced you are in a port. Legions of parrots, from all corners of the world, and of all sizes and colours, hung at the doors, the shops, the windows of every story of every house, talk, whistle, sing, scream, and chatter, like—What shall I say?"

The passage to St. Domingo furnishes us with some novel particulars relative to the shark, the man of war's bird, arrow tail, the whale, flying fish, &c.

The Baron, on his landing at Jaquemel, in St. Domingo, enters into ample discussions on the manners and political economy of the Island, particularly with regard to the negroes, the light in which they are considered by the European settlers, with the probable consequences of a different mode of treatment. The population of St. Domingo is divided into three classes, the whites, the mulattoes, and the blacks. Copious traits of their relative and progressive situations will be found in the subsequent extract.

Jaques de Melo, a Spaniard, built the first house in, and gave its present name to, the town of Jaquemel, if "a few wooden barracks spread over a beach, or scattered up and down the acclivities of a rugged and stoney eminence," may be supposed to constitute a town, which, however, being "interspersed with a few spots of verdure,"

"forms,

"forms, as seen from the sea, an appearance extremely picturesque."

The tribunal of Jaquemel is composed of a fenechal, a deputy judge, two attorneys general, a secretary, four counsellors, four or five attorneys, and as many tipstiffs, amounting to the annual expense of 400,000 livres. The judges sit in secular habits, with swords by their sides.

An historical account of the settlement succeeds the above, in the beginning of which we learn, that "some Frenchmen, driven from St. Kitt's by the Spaniards, with other adventurers of their nation, together with a few English, found themselves on the western coast of St. Domingo, then uninhabited, and established themselves there in 1627."

The remainder of the letter contains descriptions of domestic government and arrangements—local and characteristic details of the country, its climate, and inhabitants; their customs, prejudices, cultivation, agriculture, manufacture, trade, and employments; with illustrative and comparative observations and reflections, in the course of which we meet with several atrocious acts of cruelty practised by the planters on the persons of their negroes. The conclusive part of the work abounds with moral and political remarks on the troubles in St. Domingo, from which place the Baron departs for Norfolk in Virginia.

A coloured Map of the Island is prefixed to the work.

EXTRACT.

CLASSES OF POPULATION IN ST. DOMINGO.

"I PROCEED now to the enumeration of the different classes which form the entire population of Saint

Domingo: observing by the way, that there is not a single descendant to be found of the original inhabitants.

"The first then, is, of course, the white class. It comprehends the governor, the intendant, all the agents of government of every degree, the clergy, all the resident proprietors, the managers, the attorneys and agents of the non-residents, the merchants, the foldiers, the retail dealers, the artists, and finally, all the race of industrious labourers, whom the negroes call *little whites*; and whom want, shame, misconduct, despair, and sometimes the hopes of making a fortune, bring to a country of the world where living is the dearest, where industry has the fewest channels, where arts are the least honoured, and where the ill use which some of their predecessors made of the ancient and celebrated hospitality of the colonists, has rendered the inhabitants too circumspect to admit into their houses any but people well known, or well recommended.

"It was in consequence of remonstrances on the facility with which adventurers of all kinds passed from Europe to the colonies, that the court made a regulation, which obliged every passenger to appear with the captain of the vessel, and a surety, at the office of the admiralty of the port from which he proposed to embark. But this salutary law, like every other, is evaded; because few captains refuse to *pass*, as they call it, the first vagabond who finds the art of interesting their pity, or the means of tempting their cupidity by a slight retribution. Whatever be the motive of such an action, it is at once a violation of the law, and a species of robbery; since such a passenger must live entirely on the ships stores, and consequently at the expense of the merchants. But the agents of commerce long since discovered, in the principles which direct it, the justification of those by which they believe themselves exonerated from keeping too exact an account with probity.

"The second class is that of the mulattos, quarterons, demi-quarterons, or metis, and all, in short, who are called *people of colour*;" amongst

"* The following is an exact account of the progression of colour. The white and the female negro produce the mulatto; the mulatto and the female negro the *Grif*; the white and the female mulatto the *Quarteron*; the white and the female *Quarteron* the *Tierceron*; the white and the female *Tierceron* the *Métis*; the white and the female *Métis* the *Mamelouc*. whom

whom I place the free mulattos, proprietors of land, or living on their industry; as well as the domestics, free or slaves, of both sexes: for here the law comes to the support of opinion, and forbids the white to derogate from the dignity of his colour, by causing himself to be served by a white!

"Originally every mulatto was free at the age of four-and-twenty; not in consequence of a positive law, but by the unanimous consent of the colonist. This regulation was extremely wise; as the vast disproportion between the number of the blacks and the whites shewed the necessity of attaching the mulattoes to the latter. On the representations, however, of some of the planters, whose calculations were deranged by the prohibition of selling their own flesh and blood, the king, by an edict dated in 1674, declared that the children should follow the condition of the mother! And I must observe, to the eternal shame of the Europeans, that if a law which debases them, by devoting their posterity to slavery, is observed with the most rigorous exactness, it is not so with another, which expressly ordains that every master shall give each of his slaves two pound and a half of salt meat a week.

"The black class is the last: it comprises the free negroes who are proprietors of land, and by no means numerous; and the slaves, whether *Creoles*, that is, born in the colonies, or *Bossales*, imported from Africa

"Although the distance between the slave and the free man be immense, yet, to avoid subdivisions, and minute distinctions, I have adopted the division of colour, as the most simple. For I must further observe to you, that the male and female negroes, as well as the male and female mulattos, in spite of the acquisition of liberty, remain in a state of abjectness, which not only disqualifies them from any employ, but forbids them to contract with the whites a sufficient degree of intimacy. I will not say to sleep, with them but even to eat. If I visit a rich mulatto, he will call me *Sir*, and not *master*, like the rest. I call him *friend*, *dear friend*, &c. he will ask me to dinner, but if he be correct, he will not presume to sit at table with me.

"Such, Sir, is the total division.

Each of the three classes has besides its shades—such as those which, in despite of complexion, separate the governor from the other whites; the mulatto from the free negro, &c. &c.

"The compulsory precautions arising from the prejudice of colour, have procured for the inhabitants two advantages, which in some degree compensate for the ridiculousness of it. They render the government more circumspect in its arbitrary proceedings; and they imprint on the colonists a character of haughty independence, from which despotic administrators have more than once experienced a resistance so inflexible, that the court has been finally obliged to recal a governor, whom the habit of playing the nabob in the East, has daily tempted to transgress the bounds of his authority.

"The natural consequence of the order of things which prevail here is, that all those titles of honour, which are elsewhere the *pabula* of emulation, of rivalry, and of discord; which inspire so much pride, and create so many claims in some; so much ambition and envy in others; shrink to nothing, and entirely disappear before the sole title of *WHITE*. It is by your skin, however branded it may be, and not by your parchment, however worm-eaten, that your pretensions to gentility are adjusted. Thus you see that vanity, which on your side of the water torments and turns herself a thousand ways, to impose on the public, and usurp the tribute of respect which it accords to the claims of birth, would here lose both her time and her labour.

"Each of the different classes of the inhabitants of St. Domingo has, as you will readily imagine, a turn of thinking, a style of living, more or less approximate or distinct; which, after all, has little resemblance to what you will find elsewhere; because the climate, the regimen, the manners, the wants, the occupations, the degree of reciprocal dependency, establish here connections of the slightest nature; very different from those which, with you, Sir, bind together the members of the same society.

"I might here seize the opportunity of entering into some details on this subject. But as the study of man, in his moral capacity, requires more application, and more experience than

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that of his existence in a social state; as the influence of the climate, and of a manner of living totally distinct from ours, acts necessarily on his character; and finally, as too fervile a regard to method would infallibly conduct me to a fatiguing monotony, I hold it to be the part of prudence not to hasten my judgment, and accumulate on one point observations, which, to be conclusive, should be the result of time, comparison, and experience.

"For example: the first thing that strikes every traveller who arrives here with the faculty of observation, is, that in spite of the conformity of origin, colour, and interests, the whites from Europe and the white Creoles form two classes, which, by their reciprocal pretensions, are so widely fundered, that necessity alone can bring them together. The former, with more breeding, more politeness, and more knowledge of the world, affect over the latter a superiority which is far from contributing to unite them. Yet, if the Creoles were a little more cautious than they are at present in their too early connections with women; if they cultivated with more care their extraordinary propensities to excel in all bodily exercises; if t'ey seconded by a better method of education the natural facility of their genius; I am persuaded that not having to struggle against the influence of the climate under which they were born, nor against the habitudes of a kind of life differing essentially from that to which a European is obliged to submit himself on his arrival here, I am persuaded, I say, that all the advantages would be on their side. Nothing is wanting to the Creole but a sufficient degree of good sense to enable him to use, without abusing, the faculties with which nature has endowed him." P. 50.

4s. boards. pp. 105. *Cadell and Davies.*

THE PREFACE

INFORMS us of the estimation in which the narrative of Hanno's expedition has been held by Montefquien, Campomanes, Dr. Robertson, &c. of the author's literary obligations on the subject to the Rev. W. Maion, of York, and the Rev. T. Burgess, prebendary of Durham.

“ The Dissertations, which follow the translation, contain a collection of arguments which tend to establish the authenticity of those parts of the account, where it might be supposed that a forgery would most probably be attempted. The Greek text is introduced, that an opportunity might be offered of judging accurately of the degree of credit which the work may claim, and particularly as the lesser Greek geographers are not to be found in every private library.”

THE INTRODUCTION

Proposes and discusses three questions, viz. "whether Hanno composed the Voyage? whether the whole be authentic? and, whether it be partly authentic and partly fictitious?"—After several arguments in favour of its authenticity, the author observes, that—

“ The narrative seems to have
“ been originally designed for the
“ information of Carthaginians, or
“ of such traders as resorted to Car-
“ thage alone; and, for this reason,
“ the detail of the voyage from Car-
“ thage to the Pillars is entirely
“ omitted. The parts of Africa
“ immediately following are slightly
“ described, in order to give a ge-
“ neral notion of the situation of
“ the new colonies; because the
“ places were familiar to those who
“ were

LXXIX. *The Voyage of Hanno translated*, and accompanied with the Greek Text; explained from the Accounts of modern Travellers; defended against the Objections of Mr. Dodwell and other Writers; and illustrated by Maps from Ptolemy, D'Anville, and Bougainville. By THOMAS FALCONER, A. M. Fellow of C. C. C. Oxford. 8vo. Vol. I.—No. V.

"were addressed, and by whom
 "they had probably been formerly
 "examined. As the remaining
 "part, which contains the discoveries,
 "is authenticated by modern
 "travels, I must infer, that the
 "whole account is true."

OF THE WORK.

That part of it comprising the Voyage of Hanno, will not, as an antique publication, make a proper subject for our Epitome—the Dissertations tending to refute the assertions of Mr. Dodwell are diffuse in their positions and authorities. The tenor and style of Mr. Falconer's arguments will speak for themselves in the following brief incipient and conclusive

EXTRACTS.

CONCLUSION OF DISSERTATION I.

"SUCH then is the voyage which has been supposed to be a forgery. Some facts and phenomena appear to be less distinctly described than others, because the method of obtaining the knowledge of them was different in different instances. Many circumstances are represented as they appeared from the ship; some as they appeared on such an examination as a short stay would allow; and others as they were related to them by their interpreters. Under all these disadvantages, those things which are permanent in their nature have received the confirmation of subsequent inquiries; and we ought not to withhold our belief from the remainder of the narrative, when so much truth has been discovered where we have had a guide." P. 38.

FROM DISSERTATION II.

"The length of Mr. Dodwell's dissertation, the language in which it is written, chronological calculations respecting early and dark periods, remote researches into the history and antiquities of nations, concerning which we have few records, and accumulated masses of quotations from

ancient writers, have contributed to give an importance to Mr. Dodwell's opinions, which, in their abstract state, it is not presumption to say, they do not possess. A monkey and a mummy have been found in the shrine of a temple, and in the recesses of a pyramid. The external appearance of Mr. Dodwell's dissertation is almost sufficient to deter the most persevering curiosity from an examination of his objections; and the credit which they have obtained must be traced to the authority of his name.

"If the reader should suspect that some misrepresentation is concealed in the apparent weakness of some of Mr. D.'s positions, he will perceive, on a reference to the disquisition, that their form has not been altered; and if he should suppose that the weakest have been selected, he will observe that arguments still weaker than these might have been produced. They were designed to shew that the latitude of supposition in which Mr. D. has indulged himself would tend neither to the detection of falsehood, nor to the vindication of truth." P. 39.

"The last argument of Mr. Dodwell's is, that in the Periplus of Nearchus, it is said, that Hanno's voyage was performed in thirty-five days; whereas Mr. D. can reckon only twenty-four days and a half. The words, as they are preserved in Arrian, are these: 'But Hanno, the Libyan, having set out from Carthage, failed outwards, beyond the pillars of Hercules, into the ocean, having Libya on his left-hand.' His voyage was towards the east, and was completed in thirty-five days. 'But,' says Mr. Dodwell, 'from the promontory Soloeis, whence the voyage commences in an easterly direction, to the country of fires and perfumes, you can reckon only twenty-four days and a half in the present and modern Periplus of Hanno.' The phrase in the Periplus of Nearchus, *towards the rising sun*, might merely imply a general opposition to the setting sun, or the west, from which they were departing. Besides, they had not proceeded, in a strict sense, further eastward at Soloeis than when they set out from the Pillars. I apprehend, that the general direction of the voyage was all that is implied in the words of Near-

Nearchus. A candid calculation produces thirty-three days and a half, which approaches very nearly to the number assigned by the last-mentioned writer.

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"I have thus finished the examination of Mr. D.'s disquisition, in which little can be discovered which we can approve. I hope it will appear that his arguments have been stated with accuracy, and have been answered with candour." P. 103.

LXXX. *Observations relative chiefly to the Natural History, picturesque Scenery, and Antiquities of the Western Counties of England.* Made in the Years 1794 and 1796. Illustrated by a Mineralogical Map, and sixteen Views in Aquatinta, by *Alken*. By WILLIAM GEORGE MATON, M. A. Fellow of the Linnean Society. 2 Vols. 8vo. boards 11. 16s. pp. 544. *Eaſon, Salisbury, Robſon, Payne, and Wilkies, London.*

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

"THERE is certainly no portion
"of the kingdom, of equal
"extent, that exhibits ſuch a di-
"verſity of intereſting objects as
"the weſtern. For the ſtudy of
"mineralogy, in particular, and
"the mining art, this diſtrict poſ-
"ſeſſes ſuperior advantages. Corn-
"wall, a county of quite a prime-
"val aſpect, in regard to the ſtrati-
"fication of ſubſtances, contains
"an inexhauſtible ſtore of metal in

"its bowels. The bold mountains
"of Dartmoor and Mendip alſo
"are not without their metallic
"treafures, and here too nature
"appears in her rudeſt and wildeſt
"form—

"— immunis raſtroque intacta nec
"ullis
"Saucia vomeribus."

"Of ſublime as well as decorated
"ſcenery the moſt ſtriking ſpeci-
"mens will be found; with reſpect
"to the former, ſome parts of
"Cornwall and North Devon can-
"not be exceeded in our iſland,
"and, as to the latter, the ſouthern
"coaſt of Devonſhire, and many
"ſpots in Somerſetſhire, are per-
"haps unrivalled.— The ſtupen-
"dous remains of ancient architec-
"ture—of ſtructures erected in the
"earlieſt ages, the extenſive mili-
"tary works, and the more modern
"relics of monaſtic grandeur ſcat-
"tered on all ſides, muſt be in the
"higheſt degree intereſting to the
"antiquary, and cannot but awaken
"the feelings and meditations of
"the man of general taſte.

"It would be a great want both
"of candour and gratitude not to
"acknowledge the aſſiſtance which
"I have been fortunate enough to
"receive in this undertaking. I
"derived great advantages, on my
"firſt tour, from the company of
"Charles Hatchett, Eſq. F. R. S.
"whoſe ſkill in mineralogy is too
"well known to need mention here.
"To Francis Webb, Eſq. of Braſ-
"ted, in Kent, I am indebted for
"memoirs of his friend the late
"Mr. Giles Huſſey, which will oc-
"cur in this volume. My obliga-
"tion to other gentlemen I have
"taken opportunities of expreſſing
"in the body of the work. But
"there is one whoſe name I can-
"not mention in any place in terms
"of reſpect at all adequate to my
"feelings, or correſpondent to the
"encouragement which he extends
"to every attempt, however hum-
"ble,

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“ble, to contribute to the stock of
“natural knowledge; his liberality
“and condescension are shewn with
“no view indeed but to the interests
“of science, which, whilst dignify-
“ing by personal character and ac-
“quirements the chair of one of
“the most distinguished societies in
“the world, he has promoted be-
“yond all prior example.”

VOL. I.

Commences with the Via Ice-
niana, or Ikening Street, in

Dorsetshire,

and pursues a route of descriptive
observation, including notices of
Critchill House, Badbury, King-
ston, Kingston Hall, Crawford
Bridge, Spetisbury, Charborough,
Wareham, Corfe Castle, Nine-bar-
row-down, Swanwich, Peverel Point,
Studland, Agglestone, Brownsea,
Poole, St. Adhelms's Head, En-
combe, Kimmeridge, Lullworth Cas-
tle, Flowerbury, Weymouth, Port-
land, Chesilton, Kingston Quarries,
Chesilbank, Abbotsbury, Strange-
way's Castle, Bridport, Charmouth,
and Lyme-Regis.—Mr. Maton en-
ters

Devonshire,

by way of Sidmouth, after describ-
ing which he continues his tour by
or through Ottery St. Mary, Exe-
ter, Upton Pyne, Thorverton Quar-
ries, Powderham Castle, Exmouth,
Dawlish, Teignmouth, Chudleigh,
Bovey Coal-Pits, Ashburton, Totnefs,
Berry-Pomeroy Castle, Torr-Abbey,
Torquay, Torbay, Dartmouth, South-
hams, Joy Bridge, Plympton St.
Mary, and Saltram, into

Cornwall;

in which county are noticed Saltash,
St. Germans, Port Eliot, East and
West Looe, Fowey, Menabilly, Poth
Stream Works, Polgooth, Roche
Rocks, St. Austle, Grampound,
Truro, Carnon, Penryn, Falmouth,
Pendennis Castle, St. Mawes, Mul-

lion, Kynance Cove, Lizard Point,
Helston, Pengerwick Castle, Mara-
zion, St. Michael's Mount, Wherry
Mine, Penzance, St. Buryens, Cas-
tle Treryn, Land's End, Chapel
Karn-breh, St. Just, Castle Chun,
the Giant's Coit, St. Ives, Hale,
with its Smelting Houses—Copper-
Mines of Huel Gons, Dolcoeth,
Cooke's Kitchen, and Tincroft—
Castle Karn-breh, Redruth, Gwen-
nap Mines—as Caharrack, Poldice,
Huel Jewell, Huel Unity, &c.—
North Downs, St. Agnes, Silver
Mine of Huel Mexico—St. Michael,
St. Columb, Bodmin, Wadebridge,
Camelford, Tintagel, Boscastle,
Launceston, Callington, and Pen-
tilly Castle.

Devonshire continued,

includes Bere-Alston, Plymouth,
and Dock, Mount Edgcumbe, Ma-
ker Heights, Edystone Light-house,
Plym Wood, Tavistock, Copper
and Tin Mines in the precincts of
Dartmoor—Dartmore Forest, Lid-
ford Waterfall, Lidford, Okehampt-
on, Honiton, Axminster, and Ford
Abbey.

Dorsetshire continued,

noticing several Druidical remains,
Poundbury Camp, Maiden Castle,
Dorchester and Roman Amphithe-
atre near it, Kingston House, Abbey
Milton, Brianston House, Blandford
and Damory House.

VOL. II.

Continuation of Dorsetshire.

Shaftesbury, Stour, Stalbridge,
Henfridge Ash, Milbourn Port, Sher-
born, and Cerne.

Somersetshire.

Broad Marston, Cadbury, Ilchef-
ter, Somerton, Langport, Muchel-
ney, Burton Pynsent, Taunton Dean
and Taunton.

Devon-

Devonshire continued.

Columbton, Bradnich, Crediton, Bow, North-Tawton, Hatherleigh, Torrington, Frithelstone, Monkleigh, Biddeford, Clovelly, Hartland, Barnistaple, Ilfracombe, Combe Martin, Valley of Stones, and Linmouth.

Somersetshire continued.

East and West Porlock, Cullbone, Minehead, Dunster Castle, Cleeve Abbey, Watchett, Over-Stowey, Cannington, Bridgwater, Brent-Torr, Woodspring, Chedder, Shipham, Under Mendip, East Harptree, Wockey Hole, Wells, Glastonbury, Radstock Mines, Camerton, Bath, Hinton, Philip's Norton, Frome, Nunney, Brewton, and Stavordale Priory.

Continuation of Dorsetshire.

Gillingham, Winborn Minster, Great Canford, Winborn St. Giles, and Cranborn.

We have been purposely minute in the above catalogue of places visited and described by Mr. Maton, as the most likely mode of setting forth, without apparent compliment to the work, its extensive range of observation.—The second volume contains a mineralogical map, on which we shall subjoin part of the author's Explanatory Observations; there is also a table of the "Length of the several Stages in the preceding Tours"—and an index, referring to the names of places and other prominent features in both volumes.—The List of Aquatinta Views is as follows:

VOL. I.

Corfe Castle.
Berry Pomeroy Castle.
Dartmouth Castle.
Roche Rocks.
St. Michael's Mount.
Castle Karnbreb.
Tarvisock Abbey.
Okehampton Castle.

VOL. II.

Sherborne Castle.
Torrington Bridge.
Valley of Stones.
Woodspring Priory.
Chedder Cliffs.
Glastonbury Abbey.
Nunney Castle.
Stavordale Priory.

EXTRACTS.

SMELTING-HOUSES AND COPPER-MINES, AT AND NEAR HALE, IN CORNWALL.

"THE smelting-houses of Hale are chiefly for the copper brought from the Camborne and Gwennap mines. They are built with square masses of the *scoria*, which is cast into moulds for that purpose, as soon as it comes out of the furnaces. The latter are all reverberators, and those which are used for the process of roasting contain about three tons and a half of ore (reduced to small pieces) at a time. After the ore has been roasted twelve hours it is removed into a smaller furnace, when it is melted by the aid of a certain portion, in a crude state, of slacked lime, and occasionally a quantity of powdered coal. The *scoria* is removed once in three or four hours, and the same quantity of the mixture added. In the course of twelve hours it is let out, by a trough from a hole towards the bottom of the furnace, into a tub of wood sunk into a pit full of water, by which it is reduced into small grains. This granulated matt is then roasted in a third furnace, and afterwards removed to a fourth, in which it is again roasted, and at length run into quadrangular moulds. It is not yet, however, *refined*, but must pass through further roasting and melting, until the refiner has ascertained by the following means whether it is in a proper state for being finally laded off. He takes out about half a pound of the liquid metal, which he immediately immerses in water, and afterwards hammers and cuts it, to examine the grain. When it is arrived at the proper degree of refinement, the *scoria* is carefully removed, and by the help of ladles done over with clay, the metal is poured into oblong iron moulds, similarly

similarly coated, containing about one hundred and fifty pounds. The above operations generally occupy almost a fortnight, in the course of which time, with sixteen furnaces and about one hundred and fifty men, the smelting-houses at Hale afford often twenty-four hundred weight of copper. The refining furnace will hold no less than three thousand two hundred pounds of metal.

"I ought to observe that most copper ores contain some iron; those with variegated colours, and generally such as are mineralized by sulphur, contain the most, while the blue and green are often free from any ferruginous mixture. During the operation of smelting, the latter rises to the surface of the mass, so that it is easily separated. The specific gravity of iron, it will be recollected, is considerably less than that of copper, the latter being 8,876, whereas the former is only 7,800. It is remarkable that tin, in the state of ore, is heavier than either, though in its purity it is the lightest of all the metals.

"Nothing can be more shocking than the appearance which the workmen in the smelting-houses exhibit. So dreadfully deleterious are the fumes of arsenic constantly impregnating the air of these places, and so profuse is the perspiration occasioned by the heat of the furnaces, that those who have been employed at them but a few months become most emaciated figures, and in the course of a few years are generally laid in their graves. Some of the poor wretches who were lading the liquid metal from the furnaces to the moulds, looked more like walking corpses than living beings. How melancholy a circumstance to reflect upon, and yet to how few does it occur, that in preparing the materials of those numerous utensils which we are taught to consider as indispensable in our kitchens, several of our fellow-creatures are daily deprived of the greatest blessing of life, and too seldom obtain relief but in losing life itself!

"About three miles from Hale, higher up the river, are the copper-mills, or *pounding-houses*, as they are more frequently called.—Blocks, or bars, of copper are here reduced into flat sheets of any thickness, by being heated by the reverberation of flame in a furnace constructed for the pur-

pose, and then immediately applied between large iron rollers turned by a water wheel. The rollers may be brought nearer together, after every operation, until the metallic sheet is rendered sufficiently thin. It is cut straight at the edges, by means of strong shears, which are kept in motion by a machine. The operation of hammering also is carried on by the rotation of wheels. All the machines are turned by a single, inconsiderable stream, which in Cornwall every one knows how to turn to the greatest advantage.

"Most of the Cornish copper is sold to companies in Wales and at Bristol, whose agents reside in different parts of the county. It is supposed that no less than forty thousand tons of ore are yielded by the mines in this county in a year, the value of which quantity (reckoning the metal obtained from it at eight pounds per ton) may be stated at one hundred and forty thousand pounds.

"The country around Hale is entirely covered with sand, which is blown about by every blast, and renders its appearance truly dismal. The immense volumes of smoke that roll over it, proceeding from the copper houses, increase its cheerless effect, whilst the hollow jarring of the distant steam-engines remind us of the labours of the Cyclops in the entrails of Mount Etna.

"Between Hale and Redruth there is a regular line of copper-mines, which seem to be the richest in Cornwall. Huel-Gons, near Camborne, is perhaps one of the *deepest* in the county, being one hundred and forty fathoms below the surface of the ground. The idea of descending into the bowels of the earth, more than twice as deep as Salisbury Cathedral is high, seems certainly to carry with it something terrific, but the labour of *ascending* so many ladders is more formidable still.—

— "Revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad
"atras

"Hoc opus, hic labor est." —

The ore of this mine is of the yellow kind, and very rich. The lode is from ten to twelve feet wide; in some places, indeed, it does not measure more than one foot. They raise about eighty or one hundred tons of ore

per month, one hundred and fifty men and boys being employed, above and under ground, at a time.

"At a short distance eastward from Huel-Gons lies Dolcooth, which, besides copper, has yielded cobalt to the amount of several tons. The matrix of the ore, as in the former, is quartz, accompanied sometimes by chlorite and killas. The depth of the engine-shaft is one hundred and seventy-four fathoms.

"We now come to the famous copper-mine called Cook's Kitchen, which employs an amazing number of hands, and yields an immense profit. The manor belongs to the Basset family, whose portion is one-sixth. Its most productive ore is the solid grey kind; yellow, variegated, and blistered forts are also found. Some of the solid grey is worth thirty pounds per ton, and it often affords almost 90 per cent. of copper, the remainder being sulphur, with a little iron and arsenic.—From three hundred to three hundred and fifty tons of ore have been raised here in a month, and within the last ten years this mine has yielded a profit of one hundred thousand pounds, exclusive of the lord's portion, and all other expenses whatever. Numerous lodes are worked, some of which have granite and others killas for their matrix. The depth of the steam-engine shaft (which is on the south, or Dunkin's lode) is one hundred and forty-five fathoms. There is a water-engine shaft, on the great north lode, only one hundred and ten fathoms deep. Of the three overshot wheels, two are above ground, one of them being forty-two feet, and the other forty-eight in diameter; the third is under ground, and measures fifty-four feet in diameter. No less than three hundred and forty persons are employed; and, in short, the attendance and apparatus at Cook's Kitchen render it perhaps one of the most remarkable mines in the world."

P. 230.

OBSERVATIONS EXPLANATORY OF
THE MINERALOGICAL MAP IN
VOL. II.

"TO sum up the mineralogical remarks, relative to soil, scattered through these volumes, no other means can be satisfactorily made use

of but a delineation in the manner of a map, by which a general idea of the several transitions of substances may be obtained at one view. It would be impossible, however, to represent with perfect accuracy all the superficial strata of so extensive a district as that which forms the subject of the preceding observations, without having surveyed every part of it with the most scrupulous nicety, and without a minuteness of inspection wholly irreconcilable with the objects, and the opportunities, of a cursory journey. In fact, to mark observations merely accidental, trace every trifling irregularity, and distinguish every shade and faint variation, of substances spread over so wide a space, would not only require a scale so enlarged as to weary the eye in following it, but, after all, become no important acquisition to the more enlarged and useful views of the geologist. I have not attempted, therefore, to exhibit any thing more than the grand stretch of the different strata, and the most prevalent substance in the composition of each. The method usually adopted for these purposes has been to stain the spaces supposed to be occupied by the several substances with different colours, but these have always appeared to me to be attended with many inconveniencies and imperfections. As characters they are entirely arbitrary, and cannot be made to express either the gradual changes of composition, or the connection of strata one with another.—A second method made use of in mineralogical maps has been shading, by means of lines, in such a way that the alterations of soil should be discovered by their different directions and combinations. This idea seems to have been first started by Dr. Martin Lister, more than a century ago. He published his plan in the Philosophical Transactions, under the title of "A Proposal for a new Sort of Maps of Countries," which was, in fact, the first hint of the utility of mineralogical maps in any shape. Mr. Guettard employs lines in his *"Carte Mineralogique sur la Nature et la Situation des Terres qui traversent la France et l'Angleterre,"* which occurs in the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences for the year 1746. Mr. Whitchurst, also, (in his "Inquiry into the original State and Formation of the Earth") and Mr. Frazer (in his

his "Agricultural Survey of Devonshire"), have pursued the same plan. Yet much greater advantages attend the use of lines than appear in the above instances, or than have hitherto indeed been imagined. Lines are characters no less arbitrary than colours, if they can be applied to no other purpose than the mere demarcation of *strata*, without denoting whether they have any affinity one to another, or not, and whether they be insulated, as it were, and terminate abruptly, or connect themselves by a participation of the same substance in their composition.

"In the annexed map, these points will seem to be gained, it is hoped. As an exemplification, the characters denoting killas and argillaceous slate may be compared with each other.—Strait horizontal lines combined with diagonal ones proceeding downwards from the left constitute the character for the former of these substances; undulated horizontal lines for the latter. The direction of one of the component parts of the character for killas being made to correspond with that of the simple lines denoting the slate, will serve to point out the transition of the one substance into the other, so obvious in several parts of Cornwall and Devonshire. Strait lines, separately, in the same direction, being pitched upon to signify clay, will exhibit the affinity between it and the slate; by forming a part of the character of killas they serve also to shew that a principal part of the composition of this last is argill. The diagonal lines, which are used separately for serpentine, point out the other prevailing earth in killas, viz. the magnesian, and connect the killas with granite, in which they may represent the micaceous, as when in a contrary direction the quartzose, portion of that rock. It may be objected that simple lines are by no means natural signs for a substance so compounded as serpentine, especially when in other substances they stand for pure *magnesia*; clay, likewise, it may be said, from never occurring in the state of pure argill, is not represented by the same sign as the latter, nor quartzose rock by the same as *silica*, with consistency. To this I reply, that as no other substances occur in the map approaching more nearly to the state of pure *magnesia*,

argill, and *silica*, than the serpentine, clay, and quartzose rock, the simple characters seemed rather eligible than otherwise, on account of the inconvenience attending a multiplication of signs. It would certainly be improper to recommend them as *general* mineralogical characters, especially when others of an analogous nature may be made merely by undulating, doubling, or interrupting the lines; indeed characters of this sort may be varied to infinity,—a convenience that cannot be obtained by colours.

"I have been in some perplexity to determine whether the preponderating substance in the composition of a mineral, or the external appearance by which it is arranged in a system, should have the preference in regulating the mineralogical sign. Upon the whole, it may produce less confusion to follow the arrangement observed in scientific catalogues, and I have accordingly given the magnesian sign to serpentine, though it is well known that this species contains *silica* in the proportion of five to three to *magnesia*. There are few instances, however, of the place of a mineral in the system being at variance with the proportions of its component parts.

"In defining the extent of some *strata* which our route did not allow me the means of tracing sufficiently myself, I have depended on the best information I could procure, though it has rarely happened that I have had occasion to apply to other quarters, as the gaps in my own observations were few.

"As the insertion of the names of towns and the course of rivers in a map of so small a scale would have occasioned great confusion, those of the more remarkable projections and recesses of the coast only are noticed.

"There cannot be a more convenient plan for constructing a mineralogical map than this here proposed. A ruler and a pen or pencil are all the materials necessary for a traveller to carry with him in order to delineate as he proceeds. If it be as practicable to represent the soil as it is any picturesque object that occurs (and there is no question that the study is equally *useful*), we may hope to see, very shortly, a complete picture of the mineral face of the whole island."

P. 201.

LXXXI.

LXXXI. *A History, or Anecdotes of the Revolution in Russia in the Year 1762.* Translated from the French of M. DE RULHIÈRE. 8vo. pp. 200. 4s. *M. Beauvalet, Debrett, Clarke, Boosey.*

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

“MR. RULHIÈRE was at Petersburg during the events which seated Catherine II. on the throne of Russia; he wrote the history of them at the solicitation of the Countess d’Egmont, daughter to the Marechal de Richlieu, whom he had accompanied into his government, in quality of gentleman attendant. Soon after his return to Paris, his manuscript, which he had read aloud in various companies, acquired some reputation. The events which had taken place in Russia were still the subject of conversation, and every one, as is usually the case, related them in his own way. The Court, having an interest in being made acquainted with a circumstantial detail, which could be depended upon, of the intrigues which had placed Catherine on the throne of her husband, likewise wished to hear them read.

“It was not long before the Empress got intelligence of this; she gave orders to her agents at Paris to employ all means possible to procure the suppression of this work: they tempted the author with very considerable pecuniary offers, which were refused. Failing of success here, they tried to employ the strong hand of authority. Application was made, for this purpose, to the Duke d’Aiguillon, at that time prime minister. M. de Sartine, lieutenant of police, sent for M. Rulhiere; he informed him that he had received orders to demand his manuscript, and thought to intimidate him into compliance by threatening him with the Bastille.

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“But he who had resisted corruption was proof against menaces also. He replied to the Lieutenant de Police, that they might send him to the Bastille, nay, force his manuscript from him, but that it would prove labour lost, because it was engraven on the table of his memory.

“These threats produced nothing. Monsieur, the King’s brother, having been informed of the affair, took the author under his protection, appointed him his principal secretary, and not long after procured for him the place of historiographer of foreign affairs, with orders to write the history of the troubles in Poland, and permission to search for what materials he might stand in need of in the office for foreign affairs. Nay, the Duke de Choiseul sent him to reside some time in that country.

“The agents of the Empress renewed their importunities: they went so far as to offer him thirty thousand livres, if he would but suppress a few touches, the publication of which might be injurious to the reputation of their sovereign; this too he refused, but assured them, on his word of honour, that the work should not be printed during the life of the Empress.

“M. de Montmorin, on the death of M. Rulhiere, in 1791, engaged his brother to wait on M. Grim, the Empress’s confidential envoy at Paris, with an assurance that he could turn that manuscript to very good account: he fulfilled with strict fidelity his brother’s intentions; and, though the public papers several times announced the appearance of a History of the Revolution in Russia, the heirs have waited till the death of the Empress has set them at liberty to dispose of the manuscript deposited in their hands.”

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In the course of the work M. de Rulhiere introduces "all the circumstances, sometimes humorous, which relate to the manners of the Russian nation." Their passions, propensities, political and religious ideas, are forcibly brought forward in the course of the narrative. To give an abridgement of the book by way of epitome, would only be repeating a general chain of circumstances known to all our readers; and as it is the minutiae of character that in this instance marks the style of the author, we shall, in the subsequent extracts, leave M. de Rulhiere to speak for himself. There are, besides the narrative itself, two letters to the Countess de Egmont, the first of which serves as a preface, and the author very copiously accounts in it for the modes by which he gained the extensive series of information couched in the ensuing pages. In this letter he observes, "Perhaps, indeed, an event so extraordinary may require a singular species of narration. The importance of the different interests, the singularity of the action, the horror of the catastrophe, the name of Catherine the II^d, communicate, it must be owned, both grandeur and solemnity to this revolution; but the frivolity of the intrigues which put it in motion, the licentiousness of Russian manners, and the puerilities which brought down destruction on the head of the unfortunate Emperor Peter the III^d, could not be related in a serious and uniformly grave style: to represent them by grave touches, as that style must have required, would have been to strip them of all credibility. The necessity of painting them in detail, and in their proper colouring, if I may use the expression, must have obliged the gravest author to descend to the tone of memoirs the most familiar; and, in relating those risible anecdotes,

"unless he had sometimes appeared to laugh the first, his gravity would have rendered himself ridiculous."

The other letter, placed at the conclusion, is calculated to remove some objections to the authenticity of particular anecdotes, on which subject the author says, "if more authorities are called for, the number would only embarrass me."—"I need not remind you, Madam, of having read this narrative in your presence to the Duke de Choiseul, a man who had the most accurate information of every event which passed in Europe during the period of his administration, and to the Baron de Breteuil, who is thoroughly acquainted with every person and every fact mentioned in my performance."

EXTRACTS.

CHARACTERISTIC TRAITS OF CATHERINE, OF PETER III. WHEN GRAND DUKE, AND THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH.

"THE Princess Catherine d'Anhalt-Zerbst passed her early years in rather a middling condition. Her father, the sovereign of a petty state, and a general in the service of the King of Prussia, resided in a frontier town, in which, from infancy upwards, she was accustomed to the military homages of a garrison: and if, now and then, on her ceasing to be a child, her mother carried her to court, to attract a transient smile from some one of the royal family, an ordinary eye could not have distinguished her amidst the crowd which attend on such occasions.

"But a prince, whose near relation she was, having been by a succession of extraordinary revolutions called into Russia, to mount one day the throne of that vast empire, and the great princesses of Europe declining to unite their lot with that of the heir of a crown so precarious, she was fixed upon as a proper match for him. Her own nearest relations made her renounce the religion in which they

they had brought her up, to make room for the ceremonial and creeds of Russia; and it was expressly stipulated in the marriage contract, that should the Prince die without children of this marriage, his consort, if she survived, should succeed to the imperial throne.

"Married to the Grand Duke at the age of fourteen, she had a presentiment from the beginning that she should become mistress of his immense dominions. The ascendant which she early acquired over her husband, led directly to this; she was indebted for it entirely to her skill in the art of pleasing, and, for a long time, her ambition aimed at nothing higher. The nights, which they always passed in each other's company, did not appear sufficient to exhaust the vivacity of mutual endearment; and many hours were daily stolen from the formalities of a court, and devoted to an intercourse of a different nature. The whole Russian empire was eagerly looking forward to the birth of a second heir, not imagining it possible that a youthful couple should be all the while employed only in practising the Prussian exercise, and doing the duty of a common sentinel under a shouldered musket. The Grand Duchess, when she spoke of those secret amusements many days afterwards, used to subjoin, 'I thought myself good for something else.' But at that time, by observing a profound silence respecting her husband's whimsical delights, and by complacently humouring his taste in taking a share of them, she got the complete government of him. She employed every effort to conceal the peculiarities of the Prince, and having no hope of reigning but through him, it was her constant endeavour to make it appear that he was not unworthy of filling a throne.

"But exercises of the kind hinted at, produced no security to the Russian state of a lineal succession to the imperial crown; and the Empress Elizabeth wished to see an heir as the means of preserving her own safety. She kept in jealous confinement the unfortunate boy, known to the world by the name of the young Ivan, who, dethroned at the age of fifteen months, was incessantly hurried from one corner of the empire to another, from fortrels to fortrels, in order that his partizans, if any such there were,

might be kept in profound ignorance of the spot in which he was secluded. Elizabeth is the more deserving of commendation, for having spared his life, that she knew perfectly well, from the facility with which a revolution is effected in Russia, how the crown tottered upon her own head. She durst not lie down to sleep till day-light appeared, because it was a nocturnal conspiracy which placed herself on the throne. She lived under such a terrible apprehension of being surprised during the hours of rest, that she had diligent search made all over her dominions for the most wakeful being who could be met with; and this person, when he was found, fortunately happened to be very deformed, and watched in the Empress's bed-chamber all the time she lay asleep. Notwithstanding all those terrors, she made no attempt on the life of the only being who could inspire them. Nay, the parents of Prince Ivan had not been kept asunder; and it was currently reported that, while they were under confinement, they had the consolation, or perhaps the affliction, of producing several children, formidable competitors, considering they were the senior branch of the house which gave Czars to Muscovy. The surest precaution against their pretensions was to shew the nation a long series of other heirs; but, how to effect this? There lay the difficulty. Eight years had already stolen away; and though nature had not totally denied sensibility to the Grand Duke, the intelligent were able to demonstrate, by infallible tokens, that the line of succession was not to be expected from this quarter.

"Encouragement was given to a young courtier, one of the Counts Soltikof, who had the advantage of a fine figure, but whose mental powers could excite no great apprehension, to aspire after being the favourite of the Grand Duchess. The High Chancellor of Russia was employed to break the matter to herself. She took it as a high insult: she threatened him: she reminded him of the article in her marriage-contract, by which, in default of children, she was secured in the succession to the throne. But when he had given her to understand that the commission which he then executed, was given him by the very persons to whom she meant to com-
plain;

plain; when he had made her sensible of the dangers to which the exposed the empire, if this precaution was not taken, and the resolutions, more or less fatal, which the design of preventing those dangers might dictate against herself, she replied, 'I comprehend you; introduce him to me this evening.'

"As soon as her pregnancy was declared, the Empress Elizabeth dismissed the young Russian upon foreign service. The Grand Duchess shed tears on the occasion, and endeavoured to find consolation in the choice of new objects. But the succession was now secured, and the choice of new favourites gave offence. Her conduct was watched with a severity which suited neither the general manners of the court, nor the personal conduct of Elizabeth. In truth, though it is only of late that the Russian ladies have been admitted into society; though at the close of the last century, they lived in a state of confinement, and had no manner of weight even in the scale of domestic government, nevertheless the practice of absolute seclusion, and the employment of eunuchs not being established in the country, there resulted from this imprisonment of the women, amidst herds of slaves, a total dissoluteness of manners: and when Peter I. raised his subjects into a state of society, he had to reform only an apparent austerity in morals, in a real state of gross depravity. The late Empresses were not considered as having tarnished the glory of their reign, for having selected a succession of lovers from every description of subjects, slaves themselves not excepted." P. 13.

FARTHER PARTICULARS OF PETER III.

"IT is necessary, in order to form an idea of his strange character, to be informed that the care of his childhood had been committed to two men of very uncommon merit, but who fell into a great mistake in attempting to form their pupil after the grandest models, attending rather to his fortune than to his capacity. On his being called into Russia, those two men, of manners too austere for the dissoluteness of that court, excited fear of the superior style of education which they continued to give him. He was taken out of their

hands, and turned over to the instruction of abominable corrupters; but the first principles which he had imbibed having made a deep impression on his mind, the combined effect was an unaccountable mixture of good intentions, degenerated into ridiculous manners, and of childish views directed toward great objects. Brought up in an utter abhorrence of slavery, in a love of equality, and a passion for heroism, he attached himself powerfully to cherish those noble ideas; but he pursued grand projects with a narrow spirit; and while he proposed the heroes from whom he sprung as his models, his genius restricted him to puerilities. He affected to take delight in the meanest functions of the soldiery, because Peter I. had thought proper to pass through all the stages of the militia; and in pursuance of this idea, so absurd in a sovereign, of marking the progress of his skill by the steps of his advancement, he made it his boast, in the concerts given by his court, that he had formerly served the musicians, and had raised himself to the rank of first violin by dint of talents. A sort of military mania gave a hue to his whole life: his favourite passion was to act the part of a drill-serjeant; and, that he might have this pleasure continually within his reach, without provoking the Russian regiments to murmur, he had entirely the disposal of some miserable soldiers of Holstein, whose sovereign he was. His figure, naturally awkward to ridiculousness, became much more so by a dress, in which the Prussian manner was carried to the height of extravagance. His spatterdashies, which he wore continually, were so tight, that they cramped the motion of his knees, and obliged him to sit and walk all in a piece. A hat, of prodigious size, fantastically cocked, covered a small, ugly, and crabbed countenance, the features of which, however, were not altogether destitute of vivacity; and he was at pains still farther to disfigure it by perpetual grimaces, which he practised by way of amusement. His mind, at the same time, possessed a certain degree of liveliness, and it was easy to mark in him a decided turn to buffoonery. A princely deed of its kind made his character completely known. He had used a gentleman of his court extremely ill, without any just cause of offence, and

as soon as he discovered that he had been in the wrong, proposed, by way of reparation, to fight a duel with him. Whatever might be the intention of the courtier, a man of profound cunning and address, away they went, and plunged into the solitude of a wood, where, drawing their swords at ten paces distance from each other, they thrust away lustily, without coming nearer; the Prince suddenly stood still, and thus addressed his antagonist: 'It would be a pity that two brave fellows like us should cut each other's throats; come, let us embrace.' They were proceeding back toward the castle, passing the time in mutual compliments, when, as a good deal of company appeared, the courtier exclaimed with precipitation, 'Ah! my Lord, you are wounded in the hand, take care that no one see the blood,' and insisted on wrapping up the hand in his handkerchief. The Grand Duke, imagining that the man thought him really hurt, did not undeceive him, gave himself airs publicly on his fortitude in bearing the pain of a wound; and, to prove his generosity, made this gentleman a first-rate favourite." P. 19.

LXXXII. *On the French Revolution.*
By M. NECKER. Translated
from the French. 2 Vols. 8vo.
pp. 940. 14s. Cadell and Davies.

OUTLINE OF THE WORK.

VOL. I.

IS divided into two parts.—The first part, containing five sections, consists of historical memoranda, and consequent reflections on the circumstances decisively leading to the Revolution, particularly the preludes and preparatives to the assembly of the States General—Ministry of the Archbishop of Thoulouse—Assembly of the Notables—Result of Council of 27th Dec. 1788—Duplication of the Third Estate—choice of Versailles for holding of the States—the Assembly—general reflections and transactions till the royal session of

the 23d of June, 1789—Union of the Orders.—Part II. Comprising seven sections, commences with the revolution of the 14th of July, 1789—of the National or Constitutional Assembly—reflections relative to M. Necker—commencement of the Legislative Assembly—popular commotions, and the first irruption into the King's palace on the 20th of June, 1792—transactions of the 10th of August—captivity of the King—end of the Legislative Assembly—National Convention—trial and death of the King—consonant reflections, with instances of the tyranny and servitude of the National Convention.

VOL. II.

Part III. is subdivided into five sections, and treats of the laws and administration of the National Convention—transactions from the fall of Robespierre to the epoch of the new constitution—presentation of the constitutional act to the Primary Assemblies—insurrection of the Sections of Paris, Vendemiaire 13th, (Oct. 5th, 1795)—traits and reflections on the republican constitution of 1795.

At the end of the third part are two sections, involving illustrative comments on the federative republic, contrasted with the example of America, and on a limited monarchy, with a parallel between the British and French Constitutions.

Annexed to the work are some "Philosophical Reflections upon Equality," in its relations with public order and with liberty—of principles annexed to the system of equality—the sovereignty of the people, and the rights of man—relations of equality with happiness and morality.

EXTRACT.

PARALLEL BETWEEN THE ENGLISH
AND PRESENT FRENCH CONSTITUTIONS.

"LET us, however, briefly compare the English monarchy with the French

French republic, and, to make the comparison, forget for a moment the English monarchy's hundred years of stability and renown, that it may contest with the rising constitution solely upon the ground of speculation and of system. More than one general, from bravado or from generosity, has quitted his entrenchments to offer battle to his rival upon the plain.

"Is it of public order of which we should first speak, of public order without despotism, the first distinguished mark of a social authority, ably and wisely organized? What is the principle of this order? Is it not the honour which the law bears, and the respect which the power charged with its execution imposes? Is it not the habitual sentiments of deference in the people, and the tendency of the public spirit towards morality? Is it not a kind of silent but universal esteem for the established government?"

"Let us in a few words go through each of these.

"The honour which the law bears.

"This law, according to the French constitution, will be the work of two houses, of which the members differ one from the other only in their age, and of whom none have given any security for their real interest in the public welfare, or even any for their liberal education. Of these two houses, the one only will have the power of proposing laws, and the other, reduced either to approve of or to reject them, without explaining its motives, without the power of proposing any alteration, or pointing out any means of accordance, will with difficulty support its importance and the rank which the constitution assigns it.

"Let us now regard England in the same point of view. Three wills there form the law, and one only is restrained to the concise language of which we have just spoken; but that will emanates from the throne, and therefore its expression is supported by every kind of majesty, and it is likewise known that the monarch has taken part in the previous deliberations by the mediation of his ministers. The two legislative houses are equal in rights, and the power of first proposing taxes is the only one reserved to the House of Commons. Their

consequence is formed of all the elements that can impose upon man. One of them, the House of Commons, is formed of citizens elected by the nation, but all of them essentially landholders, and manorial landholders; and the Upper house, where the peers of the realm sit, presents to the nation every thing of which greatness of opinion is formed. Thus, then, here likewise is the choice of the people; but there is moreover property, and education, and the conventional dignities, and, above all, the royal majesty; these are the different seals affixed in England to the laws of the state. Compare this whole, at once glorious and reasonable, to the competition of the French legislature, and then judge between the two models."

"I have mentioned, as a second guarantee of public order, the respect which the power charged with the execution of the law imposes.

"We see that the French constitution has placed this high function in the collective hands of five individuals, taken from the common mass of citizens—from the twenty-five millions of men of whom the republic is composed. They will have, before their nomination, no title inherent in their persons, no title persuasive of the choice which the legislature will make of them. Their consequence must therefore be created at the instant; the place must do every thing for them. Guards will, I know, be given them, and a costume, and the other kind of parade aping the old court; but so sudden an importance resembles fruit raised in a hot house, which can never equal in quality the free gifts of nature.

"It will, moreover, be necessary that the five individuals, composing the executive directory, should live together in perfect intelligence; no opposition of system, no diversity of inclination must separate them; for in so fragile an existence, there is nothing that may be risked, nothing that may be lost, and the slightest weakening may become mortal. The directors of the first epoch will certainly perceive this, and without fixing any attention upon them as individuals, it is apparent that a similarity of situation, as well in the past as in the present, a parity of danger and common adventures, will strengthen their

their union, and the numerous companions of their fortune will watch over the tie, and draw it closer. But political institutions must necessarily be considered in a greater space, and, in that point of view, what man acquainted with our weaknesses and our passions would boldly trust to the maintenance, to the long continuance of harmony, between five copartners in the same power.

*Nulla fides regni sociis, omniſque poteſtas
Impatiens conſortis erit.*

So ſaid Lucan to us long ſince; and we have it alſo from a more reſpectable ſource; from the leſſons of hiſtory, and from the ſtudy of our nature. The kind of reſponſibility vaguely impoſed upon the miniſters of the directory, in giving them a particular ſtability, will perhaps multiply rivalries and ſubjects of diſcord, and all directors and miniſters, miniſters and directors, having no conſtant part in the preſervation of the law, will not be altogether connected with the ſucceſs of the new diſpoſitions by a ſentiment of ſelf-love and of *fraternity*.

“ Let us now conſtraiſt this with the ſocial conſtitution of England. An hereditary monarch exerciſes there the executive authority, after having concurred directly by his ſanction, and indirectly by the mediation of his miniſters, to the formation and fulneſs of the law. He exerciſes this executive authority alone, and the majeſty with which he is environed aſſiſts his high functions with all the ſuccours of opinion. His miniſters are reſponſible, but he is not expoſed to any accuſation, to any inſult, to any injury. The Engliſh have perceived of what importance the ſplendour of royalty is in an indiviſible government, and they have not choſen to hazard its diſtury and permanent utility, by ſubjecting the tranſitory poſſeſſor of the crown to ſuch humiliations. Let any one judge between this great view and the little ſyſtem of degradation prepared for every one of the executive directory of France. I have given an account of it. The firſt comer may enter an accuſation againſt them by ſigning it, and the legiſlature, after having admitted that accuſation, after having ſent the lord director before a tribunal, is obliged, conſtitutionally, to re-eſtabliſh him in his

place if he obtains an acquittal. Thus, therefore, the ſame man, who will have been led to priſon between two guards, will preſerve the chance of appearing again at his ſupreme poſt, of ſeeing the way cleared before him, and of being again one of the five kings of the republic.

“ Suppoſing, however, that their reign ſhould paſs without accident, one of them muſt, every year, fall precipitately from the height of greatneſs even to the laſt rank of ſociety, and become, perhaps, the ſport of his enemies.

“ Strange combinations undoubtedly! Is it thus that opinion directs itſelf? Is it thus that moral power is compoſed?

“ It is not only to ſerve as an aid to the authority, that the Engliſh have placed the executive power in the hands of a king; it is likewiſe to place the ſupreme rank at ſuch a height, that no perſon in the ſtate can hope to attain it, that no perſon can be encouraged to meditate or to aſſiſt any project of uſurpation. The peers of the realm in England ſurround the throne, and the citizens moſt diſtinguiſhed by their fortune have, in their quality of representatives of the people, an eſſential part in the legiſlative authority, yet both the one and the other are ſeparated from the monarch by an immente ſpace, and the bounds of their ambition are immutably fixed. In France, on the contrary, and it is believed right, all powers touch each other, and all men reſemble each other; any one, therefore may perſuade himſelf, that he has only to puſh forward to make room; and the temporary maſters, alarmed at the tumult, will hold the axe in their hands to reſiſt and ſcatter the crowd. The birth of factions and their renewals, the recurrence to deſpotiſm to combat them, theſe are the neceſſary effects of abſolute equality in the miſt of a vaſt country, ſubject to an indiviſible government.

“ There is a vulgar opinion which has been wrongly applied in a general manner to all governments, and which, being adopted by the laſt legiſlators of France, has greatly bewildered them in their political ſpeculations; it believes that, to inſpire men in authority with the deſire of acting well, and to divert all their attention towards the public affairs, their ſituation ſhould

should be rendered unstable and temporary. This calculation might, perhaps, be admitted in little republics, where the first magistrates have functions very circumscribed, and duties distinctly traced; but in a vast country, subject to a government one and indivisible, the depository of the executive power, terrified at his task, will be forced to devote a great portion of his faculties to his personal affairs, if he is not placed beyond inquietude and beyond ambition by a settled situation. Reflections peculiar to his own private interest will habitually mingle themselves with the thoughts which the public interest demands from him. He will think of the support of his own credit, of the prolongation of his political existence, and he will employ his art to persuade others, that in struggling for himself he labours for the state. The succession, the renewal of men in a legislative assembly, is useful without any inconvenience, because their federation, their abstract character, renders them independent. There is likewise a kind of identity in the information collected in a mass, which is not altered by the variety of those who partake in it; but the mobility of the executive power, the mobility of a power always acting and always insulated, always in view, makes it disproportionate to the immense and perpetual affairs which compose the administration of a great state. The English, then, did not want prudence when they fixed that power in an immoveable manner; and their perfection is, having inspired the depository of it with full confidence, and prevented him from ever abusing it.

"I admire also this in the English constitution, that, notwithstanding the transmission of the executive power by the right of inheritance, no hazard is run. This is because in a government well-contrived and philosophical, the qualities of the monarch are not imperiously necessary; they must be considered as a trait of perfection at most; but every thing can go on without their assistance, and there is much less need of the person of the prince, than of his royalty and imposing character; there is much less need of the person of the prince than of the perpetuity of an individual interest in the safety of the state; of the perpetuity of an unequi-

vocal and undoubted guarantee; of the perpetuity of a kind of cable amidst the succession of temporary authorities, amidst those ambitious passions of which a representative government is the indestructible germ."

Vol. II. p. 280.

LXXXIII. *The Campaign*, a Poetical Essay; in two Books. Dedicated by permission to his Royal Highness the Duke of York. By ROBERT BROWN, Corporal in the Coldstream Guards. 8vo. 2s. 6d. pp. 79. *Stockdale.*

THE ARGUMENT OF BOOK I.

"THE introduction to the subject, which is, an attempt to describe some of the principal occurrences incident to a summer and a winter campaign. The camp being previously formed, the order for battle is given; the formation of the line, and advance to the attack: the various circumstances of action; some assail the enemy in their entrenchments, while others join the combat in regular order on the plain. The field of battle after the victory described, with some consequent reflections. A siege; the city described, with the approach of the army, the attack and defence. The city is delivered up to the conquerors; the sufferings of some of the miserable inhabitants related. The story of Alberto and Eliza, in which are noticed some of the misfortunes which unavoidably fall on the inhabitants of those countries which happen to be the seat of war."

BOOK II.

"Thoughts on the ways of Providence, in permitting the misery and misfortunes of humble innocence, and the peaceful prosperity of the most shameless depravity. The approach of winter, on which the army takes shelter in their cantonments; the consequent distresses of the inhabitants during that period; with which the

"the happy tranquillity of Great Britain is contrasted. The severe effects of the frost, exemplified in the story of William and Maria. The approach of spring. The army ordered home, and the fleet drawing near the British shore, part of which fails up the Thames to Greenwich. The story of Edgar and Arabella."

To the above poem is added another called "The Captive Hare's Lamentation."

EXTRACT.

DESCRIPTION OF A BATTLE.

"THE trumpet sounds, the hollow drums beat loud
From camp to camp the signal of alarm,
Or call to arms; when from his turfy bed
The slumb'ring soldier springs, as with new life
Invigorated: quick as sound can fly
The long extended line, o'er hill and dale,
Is form'd complete: the glittering squadrons stand
Array'd in order, while the neighing steeds,
Champing their bridles, paw the trembling ground
With fierceness: next, the firm battalions stand
In prospect far, with closed files exact,
And squared sections; nicely taught to wheel,
To close, to open, break, or form, as time,
Or place, or circumstance requires, or move
With ported arms, with firm and awful state,
To charge the wavering foe. With brazen front,
And open mouth, the loud artillery stands
Ready for action; every mind suspense,
And silent all, impatient, on the wing
Of ardent hope, awaiting the command
To move to glorious victory or death.
"The word is given: swift as the lightning's glance,
Throughout the armed host the signal flies.

VOL. I.—No. V.

Hope brightens every face, and honour's call
Quickens each pulse, and braces every nerve:
All in a moment, that extended line,
Whose burnish'd arms and thickening ranks appear'd
One long-continued ridge of glittering war,
Assumes a thousand shapes; here squadrons join,
And, forming cube, in darkning clouds advance,
Scorning resistance; or in loose array
Traverse the wide extremes: there columns wheel
To different points deceptive, which full oft
Delude the doubtful foe; while some advance
With open front, and brave them to their teeth.
"But now the roaring cannon loud proclaims
The armies met, and here and there are seen
One wounded fall, or struck with instant death,
While the loud thunder, and the whistling found
Of missive ruin, threatens all around
With instant dissolution. Now a short
And thrilling pang of horror rushes through
Each heart, which, startled at the sudden view
Of death, shrinks back, uncertain of its fate:
But sweet enlivening hope, and the mix'd noise
Of busy action, soon dispel all fear;
And thousands, dead or dying, under foot
Are trampled o'er, or left without concern.
"The scene is various, some on even ground,
On foaming steeds, with sword and helmet arm'd,
Squadron with squadron in fierce conflict meet,
And shake the solid ground; each singles out
His fierce opponent, and with vigorous arm
Wards off, or deals about him, wounds and death.
Others entrench'd, secure in their own strength,
Launch forth terrestrial thunderbolts, and showers
Of iron hail among our fearless ranks
A a a With

With wide destruction; but Britannia's
 sons,
 Ill brooking such repulse, and nothing
 aw'd
 By what appears in the forbidding
 shape
 Of difficulty or danger, but the more
 The hazard, so much more the glory
 won
 By the success, with innate courage
 fir'd
 They still press forward through the
 fiery storm
 Up to the cannon's mouth; nor trench,
 nor mound,
 Nor barricado strong, lin'd with the
 points
 Of threatening bayonets, can now
 arrest
 Their fierce career, till driven back,
 confus'd,
 The vanquish'd quickly to the victors
 yield.
 " Behold again, on the extended
 plain,
 Army 'gainst army rang'd in proud
 array,
 And, with a firm majestic pace, ad-
 vance
 Indignant front to front! With watch-
 ful eye
 Each views the other, in each halt, or
 wheel,
 Or doubtful evolution; where with
 moit
 Advantage to relax, when change the
 form,
 Or where concentrate: now with sud-
 den stroke
 The whizzing ball, from brazen cannon
 flung,
 Cuts off a file at once, or lops a limb,
 Tearing the ground in dreadful fur-
 rows long;
 While all impatient, on a near ap-
 proach
 Volleys of thunder burst from either
 side
 With sudden blaze, soon answered
 fire with fire;
 Nothing can now be seen but rolling
 smoke,
 Whose towering columns dark blot
 out the sun,
 Mingled with sulph'rous flame; no-
 thing is heard
 But one continued roar from numer-
 ous arms
 Of smaller calibre, with sudden bursts
 Tremendous from the wide and burn-
 ing throats
 Of huge artillery; at intervals

The piercing shrieks and groans of dy-
 ing men,
 And mangled wretches weltering in
 their gore,
 Affail the ear, and for a moment fill
 The mind with horror; but the tu-
 mult strange,
 The fierce contention, and the stunning
 din
 Of arms, give no admission now to cool
 Reflection: he, whose merit, birth, or
 gold,
 Have rais'd to high command, had
 need employ
 His keenest intellects to watch the eye
 Of giddy Fortune, and to make the best
 Both of her frowns and smiles; as for
 the rest,
 Whose duty is obedience, they, em-
 ploy'd
 In the fierce conflict, think of nothing
 more,
 Than how defend themselves, or how
 destroy
 Their adversaries; and, like some
 complex,
 Complete machinery, they work, or
 stop,
 Or turn, as the high guiding hand
 directs.

" But now the raging fury of the
 war

Increases more and more; in doubt-
 ful scale
 The vict'ry hangs suspended; Fate
 supreme
 With-holds his last decisive nod, while
 each
 Tries their own strength; and now
 their horrid fronts
 Approach each other with undaunted
 brow,
 Breathing defiance in loud thunder
 storms,
 And belching fire and smoke, which
 as a cloud
 Of nitrous fume obscure them round
 about,
 Infernal shade! while clambering o'er
 the heaps
 Of breathless trunks, procumbent on
 the ground,
 The flaming edge of battle almost
 joins
 In dreadful contact; when, behold,
 the scene
 Is quickly chang'd; the bellowing
 thunder now
 Ceases to roar, and a short calm suc-
 ceeds
 Prophetic of more sanguinary deeds
 To follow soon: with ardent vigor fir'd,
 And

And fierce impatience now to end the
 fray,
 They quick, with aggravated fury,
 rush
 Together point to point; each glitter-
 ing spear
 With nervous arm is plunged in the
 foe,
 And, reeking from the wound, repeats
 again
 The fatal stroke on all that dare op-
 pose,
 With sanguinary rage; 'till overcome,
 The vanquish'd enemy their arms re-
 nounce,
 And prostrate crave for mercy: O ye
 sons
 Of British race, or who for Britain's
 cause
 Unsheath the sword, let mercy tri-
 umph now
 Nor stain your dear-bought honour
 with the blood
 Of unarm'd captives. Matchless in
 the field
 'Gainst equal numbers, from whatever
 part
 Around the globe selected; fam'd for
 strength
 And courage 'mongst the gazing na-
 tions round;
 So also let your generous bosoms glow
 With pity and benevolence to these,
 Your humble suppliants. Let others,
 fierce
 As hungry tygers, fiends in human
 shape,
 With hellish rancor murder in cold
 blood
 Those whom the fate of war to them
 subjects;
 Your's be the godlike glory of for-
 giving.
 " But now behold a solemn, aw-
 ful scene
 Presents itself to view: the stunning
 noise
 And clamor of the war is hush'd, and
 still
 As summer evening after some loud
 storm,
 When gentle zephyrs, whisp'ring soft
 and mild
 O'er the smooth lake, or flowery field,
 or through
 The verdant groves, scarce move the
 trembling leaves.
 O'er all the ensanguin'd field thick
 scatter'd lie
 The mangled dead, in all the horrid
 forms [pangs
 Contortion and the fierce convulsive

Of death had thrown them in. Some
 still alive,
 But tortur'd with their wounds, and
 suff'ring death
 A thousand times, with faint but
 earnest voice
 Beseeching some kind hand to end
 their pain
 And wretched life together. Others,
 borne
 With tender care from off the field,
 in hopes
 Of life and health, proleing in linger-
 ing pain
 Their cheerless days; and oft for
 months, for years,
 Beheld with scorn, and answer'd with
 disdain,
 Imploring from the proud but sparing
 hand
 Of affluence, of those in whose de-
 fence
 They spilt their blood, and sacrific'd
 their health,
 A few superfluous crumbs; yet even
 of that
 Are oft deny'd, and preference given
 to dogs!
 Say ye, who best can tell, what is the
 cause,
 Why that despis'd, tho' useful race of
 men,
 Whose youth, whose manhood, even
 to grey old age,
 Is spent to serve their country and their
 king,
 Should meet with such contempt from
 every age
 And rank of men, that even a beggar's
 child
 Is taught to scorn a common soldier's
 name?
 That such possess a soul, or that its
 powers
 Extend beyond the gross and narrow
 bounds
 Of the five senses, is to some a doubt,
 Whose knowledge shines throughout
 the wond'ring world
 In golden characters, and, when they
 die,
 If such must die, wisdom with them
 expires.
 " Behold the field—there, oft with-
 out the pomp
 And pageantry of funeral obsequies,
 The rich, the poor, the wise, the fool,
 are laid
 Together in one common bed, to mix
 Without distinction with their mother
 earth.
 Here all ambition, all contention cease;
 A a a a And

And they whose raging fury nothing
 less
 Than each the other's life could once
 appease,
 Now silently together rest in peace."

P. 11.

LXXXIV. *Repentance and Reformation, the Conditions of Mercy.* Two Discourses delivered to a Country Congregation, on the 8th of March, 1797, the Day appointed by Royal Authority for a general Fast throughout the Nation. To which are added, A Short Discourse to Servants on the Morning of the Fast; and An Occasional Prayer for the use of Christian Families; suited to the Circumstances of the Times. By the REV. SIR ADAM GORDON, Bt. Rector of West Tilbury, Essex. 8vo. sewed, 1s. pp. 65. *Stockdale.*

THE text of these discourses is from Isaiah i. 19, 20.

"If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land.

"But if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword; for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

From these points of scripture the author recommends humility for our offences, amendment in future, and a dutiful submission to the national institutes of our government and constitution. In speaking of the sin of profaning the Sabbath, he observes, in a marginal annotation, "Never I believe, were more scandalous instances of this degeneracy exhibited than in the present times. Too great severity of reprehension cannot possibly be used against such degrading, daring practices. When we read of persons of the highest rank, and even of the female sex, being publicly indicted for a breach of the laws, it is surely a most alarming symptom of our decay in virtuous manners. The employment of many still aggravates their crime, since to encourage

"assemblies for the express purpose of gaming, and to exercise such pastime on the sabbath day, forms a climax of hardened wickedness scarcely to be credited among a people baptised and educated in the christian faith. But so it is, and lamentable to relate, that, on the face of things, suspicion seems too strong, that servants and superiors MAY have sometimes a common interest in the most fraudulent designs, and concert together to share the plunder, in proportion to their abilities and situations.

"In former days, the power of female charms was celebrated for instigating our manly youth to acts of the most heroic virtue; but now, alas! we are told that the loveliest of God's workmanship, —they who 'were created to refine the joys, and soften the cares of humanity,' are basely trained to arts that mar all comfort, and lead inevitably to ruin; they are tutored to ensnare the unwary and admiring heir of fortune into habits of the most destructive tendency; to employ the graces of their persons, and other captivating attainments, to incite a love of play; and under the corrupting influence of parents and relations (dead to all sense of shame and honour) become decoys to empty the purses of their unguarded votaries. Nothing, surely, can exceed such foul abuse of nature's choicest gifts, but positive prostitution: and, in truth, when the female mind is early tainted by such a sordid vice as coveting the property of others, little hope can be encouraged that any genuine virtue will take root in such a soil. It has been said, that persons high in power, and eminent for their wisdom and moral example in their stations, have acts in contemplation, effectually to restrain such dangerous provocation of the Deity. Through whatever means to happy a reform should

"be

“ be produced, glorious must be the
 “ gratifications to the honoured in-
 “ struments of it, since they cannot
 “ fail to deserve well of their coun-
 “ try, to perpetuate their *own*
 “ names, and, *above all*, to engage
 “ the favour of the offended Ma-
 “ jesty of Heaven. It cannot but
 “ be exasperating to the honest
 “ mind of every true Briton, in
 “ reflecting farther on this subject,
 “ that most of this mischief has
 “ originated of late in the crafty
 “ machinations of the dissolute and
 “ inveterate enemies of this country,
 “ who swarm in the metropolis,
 “ and are admitted into all those
 “ dissipated and ruinous associations;
 “ many, no doubt, under the pre-
 “ tended titles of *nobility*; and while
 “ they are picking the pockets, and
 “ corrupting the manners of their
 “ deluded supporters, are under-
 “ mining the constitution, and be-
 “ traying us to the determined ene-
 “ my of the country. And it is no
 “ less certain, that among the *lower*
 “ orders of this subtle and aban-
 “ doned people, they spread the same
 “ destructive vice in every quarter
 “ (where they are most artfully
 “ poised for future mischievous
 “ communication) by instituting and
 “ encouraging clubs for gambling
 “ of a *lower*, but no less pernicious
 “ description. *Fas est ab hoste do-*
 “ *ceri*. Surely, though Christian
 “ principles would prohibit any
 “ imitation of the indiscriminate in-
 “ humanity of our enemies, yet
 “ *common policy* suggests the lawful
 “ regard to *self-preservation*. There
 “ is every reason to believe, there
 “ are more hired *spies* than innocent
 “ *priests* at present in the kingdom;
 “ and it will be but an obvious
 “ mark of ordinary wisdom to en-
 “ deavour to separate the hostile
 “ from the unfortunate, and to ex-
 “ pel the former *entirely* from the
 “ country. Governed by nothing
 “ but selfish and destructive plans,
 “ our enemies discover *no merciful*
 “ *distinction*. None but an *English*

“ traitor would be secure in *Paris*;
 “ HERE, good and bad are equally
 “ protected. This is not required
 “ or consistent with *reason or religion*,
 “ in exigencies to which the nature
 “ of war and self-defence expose any
 “ nation, especially when threaten-
 “ ed, like our's, with a total demoli-
 “ tion of her constitution.”

LXXXV. *A Survey of the Counties of Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, West Riding of Yorkshire, and Part of Staffordshire*; describing the Rivers, Lakes, Soil, Manure, Climate, Productions, Minerals, Property, and Civil and Ecclesiastical Divisions; with a general Account of the River and Canal Navigations within those Districts. Illustrated with a Whole-sheet Map of the Counties described, a small Map of the Environs of Manchester, and a Plan of the Road from London to Manchester. 8vo. 4s. 6d. pp. 216. Stockdale, London; Clarke, Manchester; Gore, Liverpool; Reddish, Stockport.

THE WORK,

OF which the title-page is nearly a complete epitome, is professedly extracted from the *History of Manchester and its Environs*, and is published in its present abridged state to accommodate those who, from circumstances or inclination, are unable to purchase the original. In addition to the extensive field of description occupied by the local subjects, minerals, canals, &c. &c. &c. of the above-mentioned counties, we have the biography of Mr. Brindley, whose wonderful self-taught genius of mechanism and invention, has been the *primum mobile* of those stupendous works, which form our inland navigation; and as his history is closely connected with that of the origin of canals, we shall give it as an

EXTRACT.

"JAMES BRINDLEY was born at Tuntill in the parish of Wormhill, Derbyshire, in 1716. His father was a small freeholder, who dissipated his property in company and field-amusements, and neglected his family. In consequence, young Brindley was left destitute of even the common rudiments of education, and till the age of seventeen was casually employed in rustic labours. At that period he bound himself apprentice to one Bennet, a mill-wright, at Macclesfield, in Cheshire, where his mechanical genius presently developed itself. The master being frequently absent, the apprentice was often left for weeks together to finish pieces of works concerning which he had received no instruction; and Bennet, on his return, was often greatly astonished to see improvements in various parts of mechanism, of which he had no previous conception. It was not long before the millers discovered Brindley's merits, and preferred him in the execution of their orders to the master or any other workman. At the expiration of his servitude, Bennet being grown into years, he took the management of the business upon himself, and by his skill and industry contributed to support his old master and his family in a comfortable manner.

"In process of time Brindley set up as a mill-wright on his own account, and by a number of new and ingenious contrivances, greatly improved that branch of mechanics, and acquired a high reputation in the neighbourhood. His fame extending to a wider circle, he was employed in 1752 to erect a water-engine at Clifton, in Lancashire, for the purpose of draining some coal-mines. Here he gave an essay of his abilities in a kind of work for which he was afterwards so much distinguished, driving a tunnel under ground through a rock nearly 600 yards in length, by which water was brought out of the Irwell for the purpose of turning a wheel fixed thirty feet below the surface of the earth. In 1755 he was employed to execute the larger wheels for a silk mill at Congleton; and another person, who was engaged to make other parts of the machinery, and to superintend the whole, proving

incapable of completing the work, the business was entirely committed to Brindley; who not only executed the original plan in a masterly manner, but made the addition of many curious and valuable improvements, as well in the construction of the engine itself, as in the method of making the wheels and pinions belonging to it. About this time, too, the mills for grinding flints in the Staffordshire potteries received various useful improvements from his ingenuity.

"In the year 1756 he undertook to erect a steam-engine upon a new plan at Newcastle-under-Line; and he was for a time very intent upon a variety of contrivances for improving this useful piece of mechanism. But from these designs he was, happily for the public, called away to take the lead in what the event has proved to be a national concern of capital importance—the projecting the system of canal navigation.—The Duke of Bridgewater, who had formed his design of carrying a canal from his coal-works at Worsley to Manchester, was induced by the reputation of Mr. Brindley to consult him on the execution of it; and having the sagacity to perceive, and strength of mind to confide in, the original and commanding abilities of this self-taught genius, he committed to him the management of the arduous undertaking. The nature and progress of this enterprise have already been described; it is enough here to mention, that Mr. Brindley, from the very first, adopted those leading principles, in the projecting of these works, which he ever after adhered to, and in which he has been imitated by all succeeding artists. To preserve as much as possible the level of his canals, and to avoid the mixture and interference of all natural streams, were objects at which he constantly aimed. To accomplish these, no labour and expense was spared; and his genius seemed to delight in overcoming all obstacles to them by the discovery of new and extraordinary contrivances.

"The most experienced engineers upon former systems were amazed and confounded at his projects of aqueduct bridges over navigable rivers, mounds across deep vallies, and subterraneous tunnels; nor could they

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believe in the practicability of some of these schemes till they saw them effected. In the execution, the ideas he followed were all his own; and the minutest, as well as the greatest, of the expedients he employed, bore the stamp of originality. Every man of genius is an enthusiast. Mr. Brindley was an enthusiast in favour of the superiority of canal navigations above those of rivers; and this triumph of art over nature led him to view with a sort of contempt the winding stream, in which the lover of rural beauty so much delights. This sentiment he is said to have expressed in a striking manner at an examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, when, on being asked, after having made some contemptuous remarks relative to rivers, what he conceived they were created for, he answered, 'to feed navigable canals.' A direct rivalry with the navigation of the Irwell and Mersey, was the bold enterprize of his first great canal; and since the success of that design, it has become common all over the kingdom to see canals accompanying with insulting parallel the course of navigable rivers.

"After the successful execution of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal to the Mersey, Mr. Brindley was employed in the revived design of carrying a canal from that river to the Trent, through the counties of Chester and Stafford. This undertaking commenced in the year 1766; and from the great ideas it opened to the mind of its conductor, of a scheme of inland navigation which should connect all the internal parts of England with each other, and with the principal sea-ports, by means of *branches* from this main stem, he gave it the emphatical name of the *Grand Trunk*. In executing this, he was called upon to employ all the resources of his invention, on account of the inequality and various nature of the ground to be cut through: in particular, the hill of Harecastle, which was only to be passed by a tunnel of great length, bored through strata of different consistency, and some of them mere quicksand, proved to be a most difficult as well as expensive obstacle, which, however, he completely surmounted. While this was carrying on, a branch from the *Grand Trunk* to join the *Severn* near Bewdley was committed

to his management, and was finished in 1772. He also executed a canal from Droitwich to the Severn; and he planned the Coventry Canal, and for some time superintended its execution, but on account of some difference in opinion he resigned that office. The Chesterfield Canal was the last undertaking of the kind which he conducted, but he only lived to finish some miles of it. There was, however, scarcely any design of canal-navigation set on foot in the kingdom, during the latter years of his life, in which he was not consulted, and the plan of which he did not either entirely form, or revise and improve. All these it is needless to enumerate; but as an instance of the vastness of his ideas, it may be mentioned, that on planning a canal from Liverpool to join that of the Duke of Bridgewater at Runcorn, it was part of his intention to carry it by an aqueduct bridge across the Mersey, at Runcorn Gap, a place where a tide sometimes rising fourteen feet rushes with great rapidity through a sudden contraction of the channel. As a mechanic and engineer, he was likewise consulted on other occasions; as with respect to the draining of the low lands in different parts of Lincolnshire and the Isle of Ely, and to the cleansing of the docks of Liverpool from mud. He pointed out a method, which has been successfully practised, of building sea-walls without mortar; and he was the author of a very ingenious improvement of the machine for drawing water out of mines by the contrivance of a losing and a gaining bucket.

"The intensity of application which all his various and complicated employments required, probably shortened his days; as the number of his undertakings, in some degree, impaired his usefulness. He fell into a kind of chronic fever, which, after continuing some years, with little intermission, at length wore out his frame, and put a period to his life on September 27th, 1772, in the 56th year of his age. He died at Turnhurst, in Staffordshire, and was buried at New Chapel in the same county.

"In appearance and manners, as well as in acquirements, Mr. Brindley was a mere peasant. Unlettered, and rude of speech, it was easier for him to devise means for executing a design, than

than to communicate his ideas concerning it to others. Formed by nature for the profession he assumed, it was there alone that he was in his proper element; and so occupied was his mind with his business, that he was incapable of relaxing in any of the common amusements of life. As he had not the ideas of other men to assist him, whenever a point of difficulty in contrivance occurred, it was his custom to retire to his bed, where in perfect solitude he would lie for one, two, or three days, pondering the matter in his mind, till the requisite expedient had presented itself. This is that true *inspiration* which poets have almost exclusively arrogated to themselves, but which men of original genius in every walk are actuated by, when from the operation of the mind acting upon itself, without the intrusion of foreign notions, they create and invent. A remarkably retentive memory was one of the essential qualities which Mr. Brindley brought to his mental operations. This enabled him to execute all the parts of the most complex machine in due order, without any help of models or drawings, provided he had once accurately settled the whole plan in his mind. In his calculations of the powers of machines, he followed a plan peculiar to himself; but, indeed, the only one he could follow without instruction in the rules of art. He would work the question some time in his head, and then set down the result in figures. Then taking it up in this stage, he would again proceed by a mental operation to another result; and thus he would go on by stages till the whole was finished, only making use of figures to mark the several results of his operations. But though, by the wonderful powers of native genius, he was thus enabled to get over his want of artificial method to a certain degree, yet there is no doubt that when his concerns became extremely complicated, with accounts of various kinds to keep, and calculations of all sorts to form, he could not avoid that perplexity and embarrassment which a readiness in the processes carried on by pen and paper can alone obviate. His estimates of expense have generally proved wide of reality; and he seems to have been better qualified to be the contriver, than the manager, of a great design. His moral qualities

were, however, highly respectable. He was far above envy and jealousy, and freely communicated his improvements to persons capable of receiving and executing them: taking a liberal satisfaction in forming a new generation of engineers able to proceed with the great plans in the success of which he was so deeply interested. His integrity and regard to the advantage of his employers were unimpeachable. In fine, the name of *Brindley* will ever keep a place among that small number of mankind who form *eras* in the art or science to which they devote themselves, by a large and durable extension of their limits."

LXXXVI. *Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Plan for a just and regular Equivalent for the Labour and Support of the Poor; and to reconcile the Weights of the Kingdom to one Standard, by connecting them with the Copper Coinage.* 8vo. sewed. 2s. pp. 68. Woodfall, Debrett.

PART THE FIRST

OF this publication contains cursory remarks and suggestions respecting the amended Bill for the better Support and Maintenance of the Poor.

PART THE SECOND.

Outlines of an attempt to effect the following national benefits by reconciling the weights to one standard, and connecting them with a new copper coinage.

- "First. Relief of the poor of Great Britain, by the suppression of false weights and base coin.
- "Secondly. Establishment of one general standard for weights,
- "Thirdly. Obtaining a revenue, or at least a saving to government
- "of the expense of a new silver and copper coinage."

THE WORK

Also contains three tables comparative

native of the existing and proposed standard weights and new copper coinage of Great Britain—consequent regulations, &c. are proposed for the observation of the plans laid down; and the book concludes with “Extracts from the New British Encyclopedia, and from Two Reports to the House of Commons in the Years 1758 and 1759, suggesting further improvements of this plan if its principle should be approved by the legislature, as it would carry still farther the affinity between money and weights, which has been found so useful in most parts of Asia.”

LXXXVII. *A Letter to William Wilberforce, Esq. on the Subject of his late Publication.* By GILBERT WAKEFIELD, B. A. late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. 8vo. 2s. pp. 71. *Kearsley.*

MR. Wakefield opposes the tenor of Mr. Wilberforce's book by appealing to his political conduct and opinions. It is asserted by the author of this Letter, that a partisan of Mr. Pitt's ministry cannot be a disciple of Christ—and upon this principle the whole argument turns, and what is meant as a comic comparison is drawn between Mr. Wilberforce's attachment to government and his definition of “LOOKING UNTO JESUS.”

We shall instance the above observations by the following brief

EXTRACTS.

“IN relation to your private character and social manners, I have had no opportunities of experimental knowledge. I feel myself, however, entirely disposed to believe it as irreproachable and praise-worthy as the egregious puerility of your religious fancies will allow. Your public character alone, abundantly conspicuous from the elevation of your position to the whole community, will constitute

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the basis of my inquiries and conclusions; and this is so strongly marked by actions of most decisive quality, as to admit, I should suppose, on a full and fair statement, no possible diversity of sentence with rational and dispassionate inquirers.

“In one word, Sir! to launch at once into the middle of my subject, you stand impeached at the bar of Religion, Reason, and Humanity, of that high crime and misdemeanour—a long, and uniform, and ardent support, in your political capacity, of WILLIAM PITT. Here pause a moment, I beseech you! you, who love the Gospel; you, who glory in a crucified Redeemer! Endeavour to frame, before we proceed, some conception of the direful pregnancy, the prodigious comprehensiveness, of that short and simple proposition.—You will obtain mercy, I trust; because you have acted ignorantly, in unbelief: (1 Tim. i. 13.) You are not, you cannot be, perfectly aware, I am persuaded, of the immeasurable enormities comprised in that zealous and powerful co-operation with such a minister.” P. 38.

“For my own part, whether from a singular propensity of penetration into human character with some success, or from superior opportunities of experimental observation, I never found myself at any period of my life mistaken in my judgment of that man. His disdainful aspect, and supercilious demeanor, when a contemporary youth at Cambridge; the self-opiniated dictatorial complexion of his first speeches in public life; the prematurity of his oratorical exhibitions;—all these striking peculiarities were sufficient indications, to my mind at least, that “all was false and hollow;” a gaudy structure, destitute of foundation and stability; the blossoms of wisdom and of virtue, without the root: and, *because they had no root, they are withered away.*

Quasi solstitialis herba, paullisper fuit;
Repente exortus est, repentino occidit.

Ye sons of Cam! in whose hearts this golden idol (but a mere wooden log to me) has been long set up and worshipped; your eyes have often seen a fit emblem of this object of your profane

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fane adoration on the bosom of that wizard stream which washes the hallowed feet of our *Alma Mater!*

(O! name for ever sad, for ever dear!)

Your eyes have noticed a plant, expanding its broad foliage and stately flower on the surface of the waters; but have found, on closer inspection, that "the stem, by which it receives "nourishment and support, was slender as a thread."

"This, Sir! is the man, the grand exemplar of systematical corruption, and the sworn foe to all reformation whatsoever;—

—quantum mutatus ab illo
Heclore!

whose measures you have promoted with cordial concurrence, with a confidence unlimited, and with all the influence of your reputation, amidst an inconsistency of conduct to which it seems impossible for any intellect above the mere imbecility of idiotism to have been the dupe: you have admired, loved, and revered this minister, with the mark of the beast, with all the unequivocal characters of apostasy and perfidy, deeply engraven on his forehead. But this, I suppose, is one of your extraordinary methods of

LOOKING UNTO JESUS!"

P. 43.

LXXXVIII. *Communications to the Board of Agriculture, on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and Internal Improvement of the Country.* Vol. I. containing Parts I. and II. 4to. boards. pp. 117, and 82 pages of Appendixes. 1l. 1s. Nicol, Robinson, Sewell, Cadell and Davies, London; Creech, Edinburgh; and Archer, Dublin.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"THIS being the first Specimen, "a printed by the Board of

* Were all the information which now exists in Great Britain, on agricultural subjects, collected and systematized, there is every reason to believe that it would approach very near to perfection; some questions regarding manures alone excepted, which the inquiries now going forward, and the experiments recommended by Dr. Fordyce, now about to be tried, will go a great way to determine.

"Agriculture, of the various Com-
"munications which it has received,
"respecting some of the many im-
"portant subjects to which its at-
"tention has been directed, it may
"not be improper briefly to explain
"the design of the work, and the
"circumstances which have led to
"its publication.

"The first object of the Board
"undoubtedly was to ascertain the
"real situation of the country, and
"the means of its improvement:
"with that view, the County Re-
"ports were originally set on foot;
"and as soon as they are completed
"in a corrected form, the Board
"will be enabled to lay before Par-
"liament a General View of the
"Agricultural State of the King-
"dom. It is not improbable that a
"special Report of that nature, so
"far as regards Scotland alone, may
"soon be ready.

"In addition, however, to those
"local or general Reports, it was
"extremely desirable that the vast
"mass of information and experi-
"mental knowledge which exists in
"this country, on all agricultural
"subjects, should be collected, and
"brought into some regular system:
"though that system could not be
"at once complete, yet it would
"lead to perfection.* When the
"foundation of a digested system is
"once laid, the accumulation of
"improvement is rapid. But it is
"necessary to ascertain what is al-
"ready known, before it is possible
"to judge what it wanting. It is,
"therefore, proposed to print to-
"gether, in one paper, any commu-
"nications sent to the Board, on
"each particular subject; from the
"consideration of which, a Com-
"mittee of its Members may be
"enabled to form the whole into a
"regular system.

"To

"To exemplify this plan, it may be observed, that several distinct communications, having been transmitted to the Board, on *Farm Buildings*, and the accommodations necessary for the husbandmen; they are now collected together, and printed in Part I. of this publication. From them,—from the information on the same subject contained in the *County Reports*,—from the experience of the Members of the Board,—and the additional communications of its many zealous and public-spirited correspondents, joined to the information which might be collected from the numerous volumes already written on topics of that nature, there can be no doubt that a paper may be drawn up on *Farm Buildings*, which would probably render any farther discussion, or additional publication on that branch of husbandry, unnecessary.

"By following the same plan, with regard to other agricultural subjects, the whole will, in process of time, be so thoroughly investigated, that agriculture will necessarily become the best understood, and the most accessible, of any art in the whole circle of human acquirement.

"The reader will have the goodness to remember that the Board is not responsible for any fact or observation contained in the following papers, as they are printed in the manner in which they were transmitted by their respective authors, unless where different subjects happened to be intermixed in the same communication."

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

Occupy 15 pages, containing a minute and circumstantial Account of the Origin of the Board of Agriculture, and its Progress for three Years after its Establishment. By the President, Sir John Sinclair.

Fifteen Appendixes precede the regular body of the publication;—the substance of those Appendixes are pointed out in the following conclusive reflections on them by the President.

"The preceding papers will sufficiently explain the various measures which have been recommended to the attention of the Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of promoting the internal improvement and prosperity of the country. It may not be improper, however, here to recapitulate them, in order that the reader may have under his eye at once a general view of the whole system.

"1. The first object is the one which the Board has already sanctioned, namely, that of inquiring into the riches to be obtained from the surface of the national territory. With that view, it is proposed to lay before the public, as expeditiously as possible, corrected Reports of the Husbandry of each particular county, and the means of its improvement; and some steps also are taking towards preparing an arranged system of information, on agricultural subjects. The farmer will thus be furnished with all the knowledge he could possibly wish for, regarding either his own particular district or the art of husbandry in general, and the landlord will have easy access to any information he can require, for managing or improving his property, in a manner infinitely more to his own benefit and to the public advantage, than it is possible for him at present to imagine.

"2. The mineral or subterraneous treasures of which a country is possessed, is the next great object of inquiry, and a most important one it is, for in many cases the riches of the surface, in point of real value, is nothing compared to what may be found under it. A complete and regu-

“lar survey of our subterraneous
“wealth would be the means of fur-
“nishing greater sources of opu-
“lence to this country, than the
“acquisition of the mines of Mex-
“ico and Peru. In fact, Great
“Britain at present owes no incon-
“siderable portion, even of its agri-
“cultural and commercial wealth,
“to its fossil and mineral treasures;
“and the great additions which
“would necessarily arise in conse-
“quence of the proposed survey,
“would be felt throughout every
“productive artery of our national
“prosperity.

“3. Another separate head of
“inquiry, and source of incredible
“wealth, is the riches to be derived
“from the streams, rivers, canals,
“and inland navigations, coasts, and
“fisheries of the kingdom. That
“many additional millions per an-
“num might be obtained, by a
“proper attention to those unbound-
“ed sources of national riches, can
“hardly be questioned. By ex-
“tending inland navigation, by
“improving the harbours on our
“coasts, and by carrying our fishe-
“ries to the height of which they
“are capable, it is impossible to
“say, what additional treasures
“might not be accumulated. That,
“however, must entirely depend on
“our making the necessary inqui-
“ries, and following up a regular
“system of improvement.

“4. But riches alone are not suf-
“ficient to make either an individ-
“ual or a nation happy; and for
“carrying national felicity to the
“extent of which it is capable, it
“is necessary to inquire into the
“circumstances of the people, and
“the means of promoting their im-
“provement, in regard to their
“health, their industry, and their
“morals.

“Hence arises the benefit to be
“derived from those statistical in-
“quiries, now nearly brought to a
“conclusion, so far as regards Scot-
“land, and which, I trust, will soon
“be extended over the southern

“part of the kingdom. The ad-
“vantages resulting from such in-
“vestigations need not here be
“dwelt upon, having already been
“sufficiently explained.

“Lastly, though, when these in-
“quiries are completed, the govern-
“ment will become possessed of all
“the information this country can
“furnish, for establishing the hap-
“piness of its inhabitants, yet, to
“perfect the whole, it would be
“desirable to unite all the civilized
“nations of Europe, and of Amer-
“ica, in rewarding those who
“make discoveries of real benefit
“to society. No single country
“can expect to bring all the useful
“arts to perfection. Some im-
“provements it may always expect
“to receive from other states; and
“if ingenious men have reason to
“believe that any important dis-
“covery they make would be re-
“warded by other nations as well
“as their own, it is difficult to say
“to what perfection and extent the
“useful arts might speedily be car-
“ried. It was the emulation ex-
“cited among the various states of
“Greece that raised the liberal arts
“so rapidly to a height, in the age
“of Pericles, which it can hardly
“be contended they have ever since
“reached in any succeeding era.

“I have thus sketched out a sys-
“tem which, were it carried into
“effect, would surpass any thing
“hitherto suggested, not only for
“making this country happy and
“powerful, but also for accumulat-
“ing that information on the know-
“ledge of which the general hap-
“piness of the species must depend.
“It is impossible for a private and
“unconnected individual to do more
“than to point out the plan, and to
“declare his readiness to devote his
“time and unceasing exertions to
“assist in the execution of it.
“Should it now be arrested in its
“progress, he has the consolation
“of thinking that it will be no fault
“of his: at any rate, he has taken
“every measure in his power to
“ex-

"explain the nature and principles of the system, and to make it as generally known as possible, in the hopes that, either under the auspices of the present most valuable institution, or of some other that may arise, in some future era, or perhaps in some other hemisphere, the plan he has sketched out, that extensive and laborious, but at the same time most important of all sublimary undertakings, may be happily accomplished."

COMMUNICATIONS IN PART I.

On Farm Buildings in general, by ROBERT BEATSON, Esq.

Of Farm Houses, Barns, Granaries, Stables, Cow Houses, Feeding Houses, Dairies, Sheds, —Straw, Root and Poultry Houses, Hogsties, &c.—Situation and arrangements necessary to Farm Buildings.

2. Memoir on the Distribution of Farms, Farm Buildings, &c. by ROWLAND HUNT, Esq.

3. An Essay on Farm Houses, and their various appendant Offices, accompanied with Plans and Elevations, submitted to the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, by A. CROCKER, Land Surveyor, Frome.

Estimates of the Expense of building Farm Houses on the above proposed Plans of Mr. Crocker.

4. Account of the Corn Stands at Woburn Abbey, by Sir JOHN SINCLAIR.

COMMUNICATIONS IN PART II.

5. Letter from the EARL OF WINCHELSEA, on the Advantages of Cottagers renting Land.

6. Queries concerning Cottages, with the Answers, by LORD BROWNLOW.

7. On Labourers in Husbandry renting Land, by ROBERT BARCLAY, of Urie, Esq. M.P.

8. Answers to the Queries respecting Cottagers renting Land, by Mr. CRUTCHLEY, of Burleigh.

9. On Cottages, by HENRY HOLLAND, Esq. Architect.

10. On Cottages, by ROBERT BEATSON, Esq.

11. On Cottages, by A. Crocker and Son.

N. B. The above Communications, &c. are enriched and explained by thirty-nine copper-plates.

To Appendix A. there is also a copper-plate Map, or Sketch of Sir John Sinclair's Journey through the Northern Parts of Europe, on Agricultural Researches, with an engraved Abstract of the Tour.

EXTRACT.

QUERIES CONCERNING COTTAGES, WITH THEIR ANSWERS.

BY LORD BROWNLOW.

"Sir,

"TO the queries concerning cottages, which I had the honour to receive from you, I would sooner have returned an answer, if I had gone into the country during the recess at Christmas; but, as I continued in town, I was obliged to correspond upon this subject, together with many other matters, with my steward in the country.

"In the parish of Belton, there has been, for a great length of time, a cottagers pasture, consisting of 159 acres, about half of which is covered with gorse; and the tenants of almost all the small houses have a right, for each house, to turn on this common, for the whole year, except from Lady Day to May Day (during which time the common is to be free from stock), two horses, or four cows, or sixteen barren sheep; or twelve ewes and their lambs. No bullock or steer to be turned on except between Martinmas and Lady Day. A mare and foal equal to three cows, the foals and also the lambs to be taken off the 15th of August. Thirteen out of the twenty-five

five cottagers stock the common themselves, but the other twelve let their rights to the farmers, who are very ready to hire them at a price equal at least to what they pay for house and commons: 'The cottagers have a right to cut an equal share of gorse, as marked out by a person agreed upon for that purpose by the whole number. For the house, which mostly contains an oven, and to which there is always a piece for a garden, and a pig-stie, together with this right of common, the rent paid is thirty-five shillings per annum, I doing all repairs but glass windows; this is the same rent as has been paid for more than a hundred years; except that I have added five shillings per annum, for the repairs of thatch, &c. which the cottagers used to do; for without so doing, I perceived my cottages would come to ruin. But when I say the rent is the old one, I must also state, that I have added several cottages to the old number, who share equally in the common. The cottagers in the parish of Belton have, besides this pasture, a power of adjoining their cows in the park there, at eighteen shillings per head, from old May Day to new Michaelmas Day: and many of them have a close of three or four acres at the least, for cutting hay; but no cottager has any ploughed land whatever.

"On all my estates in Lincolnshire I have found a number of small tenants and of cottagers; and well knowing and esteeming the following rule of my father's *"rather build two cottages, than suffer one to be annihilated,"* in new inclosures I have provided for all the little tenants, either by two cottagers pastures, one for hay, the other for pasture alternately (as in the case of Welton, about five miles north of Lincoln), or else have allotted them a close to the cottage. My present steward contrasts these different methods in the following words: 'In cottage pastures, as at Welton, there is no power for the good manager to make the most of his land, the fences become neglected, and the land badly drained; many of the cottagers must lie at a distance from the pasture, they thereby use a great deal of time in foddering and milking, which would be valuable both to the farmers and

themselves, especially in hay and corn harvest: whereas, if each cottager has a close contiguously allotted to him, or even shares one with his neighbour, he contrives to raise a few lambs, and makes a profit that way as well as from his cow.' I am a great advocate for grafs-land, with a comfortable house to a cottager, as the labourer then becomes attached to the spot, and interested in the peace and welfare of the country; but to let plough-land to a cottager, I think wrong; because the land is ill managed, they must hire their ploughing, and it takes up so much of their time, that they will not go to labourer's work at the times the farmers most want them; being, as I have often heard them say, better employed about their own business, which if they neglected, they lost more than their earnings as labourers.

"To the mode of letting small closes with cottages there seems, however, two objections, first the loss of land, and the expense from so many division fences; this may be made amends for to the land owner, if not by rent, at least by the satisfaction of giving more happiness both in degree and number, than he could give any other way; the second objection which occurs is the decay of the pasture for want of tillage in a course of years; but that perhaps may be obviated by having a small close or two more than the number of cottages, so that in succession each cottager may have his close in tillage, for a meliorating course of crops, during which time he would hold the spare close also for the support of his cow.

"A tenant of mine in Lincolnshire, who has distinguished himself by his industry and good management, has another mode of providing for cottagers, upon an estate of which he is the steward; and that is, by requiring the farmers to keep a cow the year round for each of the cottagers, for three pounds; and in the cottages which he has built on that estate, he has contrived to give between every two a power of fixing a copper for brewing, &c.

"The following are the best answers I am able to give to your several queries, in their order.

Que.

Queries.

No. 1. What is the rent of the cottage merely?

2. To whom are they let?

3. What is the quantity of land allowed for a garden?

4. What is the rent of a cottage with such garden?

5. What the most profitable culture of it?

6. What quantity of land is, at an average, allowed for a cow?

7. At what rent per acre?

8. Which is found the best system to let each cottager; a separate field, or a number of them a large field for summer grafs, and another for hay?

9. What quantity of hay per cow do they require for winter?

10. How do the cottagers manure their land for hay?

11. What other profit, from sheep, or otherwise, do they derive from the land?

12. Do they raise any artificial grasses?

13. Will this system do for tillage? In what cases would it do, and how is the land to be ploughed?

14. Is a large garden as profitable to a cottager as a cow pasture?

15. When cottagers rent land, and keep a cow, has it the effect of raising or lowering the rate of wages?

Answers.

No. 1. The rent of the cottage merely is from 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.*

2. In many parishes the cottages are very generally let to under-tenants by the farmers; but this is a practice universally rejected on my estates.

3. A garden should not be less than a rood, exclusive of the pig-yard.

4. Rent of cottage, with such a garden, 2*l.* 10*s.*

5. By manuring for potatoes, after which crop, beans, peas, &c. will follow well.

6. Two acres and a half of land will be sufficient.

7. Value about 15*s.* per acre.

8. Answered by what has been said in the previous statement.

9. Two ton or two ton and a half, is sufficient for winter keep of one cow.

10. By the manure from the pig-yard, &c. or if the cow be housed (which is the best method), by the manure from thence.

11. They do derive a profit from keeping lambs from the time of their falling to Michaelmas, or later, when they are sold at the fairs.

12. Cottagers in some open fields raise clover.

13. The system of cottagers does not do well for tillage, for the reasons in the previous statement.

14. A large garden cannot be as profitable to a cottager as a cow pasture. In the first place, he cannot maintain a cow from it; in the next, he cannot cultivate it without giving to it a great deal of his time, and more manure than he can furnish of his own; for both which he would be ill repaid by the produce, over and above the consumption of his family. But without some garden, it must be difficult for a cottager to support himself and family; the size of it should be proportioned to the assistance he may get from his family, in addition to his own spare time of cultivating it.

15. It is thought not to raise the price of wages; by encouraging population, it increases the number of hands, and a cottager who has such ties to the spot can and will work for less wages than a labourer can, who has nothing but his wages for his support.

16. What

16. What are the effects of the system to the cottager, the parish, and the public?

17. What is found to be the best term—life, lives, years, or at will?

18. What is the price of the cow?

19. What in general is the quantity of milk, butter, or cheese, the value by suckling, &c. & the total profit of each cow?

20. What is done if the cow dies?

21. How is the produce sold? Is it carried weekly to market?

22. How long has this practice been established?

23. Do they keep pigs? When they do, with what profit?

16. To the cottager it affords the comforts of life; to the parish it lowers the poor's rates; a man who keeps a cow has seldom been known to be troublesome to a parish; and to the public it gives an increase of hands, from infancy taught to work by their parents for their advantage.

17. The best term seems to be from year to year at will. If cottagers are upon lease for years or lives, they will be induced, by a small advantage, to work for neighbouring parishes, consequently their own landlord will lose the labour of his cottagers, and others will reap the benefit who have no cottages; which would be the greatest discouragement to erecting them.

18. The present price of a cow in my neighbourhood is from eight to ten pounds.

19. The quantity of milk, butter, and cheese, must depend on the sort both of cow and pasture: the value by suckling must also depend, I presume, on the time of year the calf drops; but in common the profits of a cow may be estimated at seven pounds per ann. In dairy farms, by the Trent side, the profits are reckoned from eight to ten pounds. If well managed, and near a market-town, they are even more.

20. A new cow may be purchased partly from past profits, and partly from gathering amongst the neighbours: this pretence to ask charity has been known to be often abused, by begging all over the country, and treble the value of the departed cow obtained.

21. The produce is brought weekly to market, sometimes at more cost of labour and loss of time than the commodity is worth; but butter and cheese may always be sold by cottagers to shops in their own or neighbouring villages.

22. In all open field lordships there have always been pastures in which the cottagers have had their share of benefit; but the practice of enabling cottagers to keep cows in inclosed parishes is in my neighbourhood rare, and of a recent date.

23. A cottager who keeps a cow always keeps a pig or two; the profit from thence is very considerable, as a pig is maintained, except when fasting, by what else would be thrown away; and a pig bought for 20s. at Mid-

24. What is the best form of a cottage?

25. What are the conveniencies given for baking or brewing, and how disposed to serve several cottages?

26. What is the expense of building?

27. How repaired?

"For whatever may be defective in the above answers, or for any fresh queries, if such arise, to which I can give or procure answers, it will be the highest gratification to me to be honoured with your commands; for of all things, the system of cottages is that in which I feel the greatest interest, being thoroughly convinced that there subsists the closest connection of interest between the cottager and the land-owner.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
BROWNLOW."

"22 February, 1796.

"To Sir John Sinclair, Bt.

"President of the Board of Agriculture.

Midsummer, will be worth 3*l*. at Christmas.

24. The plan (Plate XXXIV. fig. 1, 2.) as most approving of it, is what I have last built upon. It is taken from Kent's Hints, p. 230, with a little alteration and addition. It is built with stone, covered with pantile.

25. An oven is built with almost every cottage, and the cottager sets a copper in the chimney corner, which answers for the purpose of brewing as well as washing.

26. Expense of building such cottages is estimated in Kent's Hints; but as the common wood, such as elm, lime, and ash, which are often suffered to stand upon estates till they decay, answer for such buildings, the actual expense of building might be less than stated by that author; the amount of which, for two cottages built together, is 140*l*.; but he does not include pig-stye, or hovel for fuel and cow occasionally.

27. By the landlord, or else they will soon go to decay.

LXXXIX. *The History of London and its Environs*, embellished with Maps, Plans, and Views. PART III. royal 4to. printed on a superfine wove paper, and hot-pressed. Price to Subscribers 10*s*. 6*d*.—to Non-subscribers 13*s*. 6*d*. boards—large paper 1*l*. 1*s*. pp. 152. Stockdale.

ANALYTICAL OUTLINE OF PART III.

THE reign of William the Conqueror, at which period this Part commences, made many alterations in the metropolis, where "a go-
Vol. I.—No. V.

"vernment all terror was unrelent-
"ingly exercised."—In this reign, the city suffered greatly by fire—(A. D. 1077). A council was held in London, in which the precedency of the two Archbishoprics was decided in favour of Canterbury—part of the Tower was built by William—"London was again severely visited (A. D. 1086) with a
"conflagration, which laid a considerable part of it in ashes, in which the cathedral church of St. Paul was involved; but only to
"rise in greater splendor and magnificence than had hitherto been
"seen

Ccc

“ seen in England, under the inspection, and by the exertions of Maurice bishop of the diocese. About this time, likewise, was completed an undertaking which reflects no little honour on the memory of William. It was a survey of the kingdom, made by commissioners, who took information upon oath, in each county, respecting the following particulars: The name of every city, town, and village;—by whom held in the reign of King Edward;—by whom now occupied;—the number of freemen, villains, and cottagers, which it contained;—of how many hides of land each manor consisted;—how many of these were in the royal demesne;—what proportion of woodland, pasture, and arable;—the amount of the taxes it paid in the Conqueror’s days;—the present assessment;—the number of mills, fishponds, &c. and, in many places, they were still more minute and particular, and took an account of the number of horses, black cattle, swine, sheep, and beehives. The reports of the several commissioners were collected and carefully deposited in the exchequer, where they remain to this day. They form two volumes, known by the name of Doomsday-book, and contain a world of curious, interesting, and useful information. From this survey, the king obtained an accurate knowledge of what belonged to the crown, to the church, to the nobility, to communities, and to landholders in general; of the number, rank, quality, and possessions of all his subjects; and the present age has acquired the certain knowledge of many important particulars relating to their country and ancestors more than seven hundred years ago.”

William Rufus.

“ This reign affords few, if any, materials for a History of Lon-

don.”—This Prince extended and strengthened the Tower, rebuilt London Bridge, and built Westminster Hall.

Henry I.

Granted the first charter “conveying real privileges” to the City, and by so doing “formed the constitution of the corporation,—for what is called the Charter of William the Conqueror is a letter of protection merely.”

Stephen.

London again suffered by fire in 1136—the City privileges were partly taken away on the usurpation of Matilda—a great frost in London, a total eclipse of the sun, a famine and epidemical disease, were all experienced by the metropolis in this reign.

Henry II.

Renewed the City’s charters,—the Police of London was so little attended to, that house-breaking, robbery, and murder, were frequently committed on and by the first and wealthiest families—and John Senex, a citizen of great repute, was executed for the above crimes.

Richard I.

A horrid massacre of the Jews took place in the metropolis and other places—the title of Bailiff was changed to that of *Mayor*, Henry Fitz Alwine being the first who bore it.—Party-walls were first built.—The office of chief butler at the coronation was disputed between the cities of London and Winchester, and entailed upon the former.—An insurrection was raised in London by William Fitz-Osbert.—The charter was granted, conveying the right of conservancy of the Thames.—A

standard

standard of weights and measures established.—In 1198 London was afflicted by famine and pestilence.—In this reign the price of an ox was 4s. a labouring horse, ditto. a sow 1s. a sheep from 6d. to 10d.—the interest of money was 10 per cent.

John.

The formation of Magna Charta makes this reign a memorable epoch in the history of the metropolis, which was now “advancing to—ward that perfect liberty and—“universal commerce which exalt—her above all other cities on the—“face of the globe.” The inhabitants of London, in common with the whole kingdom, were excommunicated—the churches shut up, &c.—London Bridge was burnt down.

Henry III.

The year 1235 is “memorable—“from a little city incident, which—“has contrived to transmit its remembrance to our times by means—“of an annual ceremony, performed with much solemnity by the—“Lord Mayor. One Walter le Bruin, a farrier, obtained a grant—“from the crown of a certain spot—“of ground in the Strand, in the—“parish of St. Clement’s Danes, whereon to erect a forge for carrying on his business. For this the—“city was to pay annually an acknowledgment or quit-rent of—“six horse-shoes, with the nails appertaining, at the king’s exchequer, Westminster. The grant, the forge, the manufacture exist no longer, but the acknowledgment continues to be punctually tendered, after the lapse of 10—“many ages. In the same year, Simon Fitz-Mary, one of the—“Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, was fined twenty pounds for neglecting to appear at the ex-

“chequer to render his official accounts.”

London was first supplied with fresh water, by means of pipes, in this reign, during which the city suffered numberless instances of oppression. The Jews were also much persecuted, and several massacres of them disgraced this period. The first House of Commons assembled in 1265.

Edward I.

Gregory de Rokessle, Mayor of London, was in the year 1275 sent by the King on a foreign embassy, four citizens governing in his absence. In 1285 the great conduit in Cheapside, which had been 50 years in building, was completed.—Many excesses were committed in London for want of a requisite police.—Sir William Wallace, the gallant champion of Scotland, was infamously executed in Smithfield, in 1305.

Edward II.

Began his reign with several circumstances of oppression towards the city.—In 1316 a terrible famine prevailed.—In 1318 the office of Mayor was limited to the duration of one year.—The unsettled times, and the deposition of the King, were the cause of many irregularities committed by the populace of London.

Edward III.

Southwark was, by charter, subjected in this reign to the jurisdiction of the city.—Other events belonging to this period, which closes Part III. are described, not merely in a confined sense, to the concerns of the metropolis, but as they branch out into materials of the general history of the times; a similar latitude is of course taken throughout the publication, though

our abstracts are limited merely to circumstances directly attached to the history of London.

EMBELLISHMENTS TO PART III.

1. *View of London from Camberwell.*
2. *The Queen's Walk in the Green Park.*
3. *Westminster Bridge, with the Abbey.*
4. *Somerset House.*
5. *The Tower.*
6. *Map of the County of Essex.*
7. *Diitto of Surry.*

EXTRACT.

MODES OF SUPPLYING LONDON WITH WATER IN 1237.

"AMONG the other advantages of her situation, London derives unpeakable blessings from the ample and inexhaustible supplies of fresh water, which distil upon her from the clouds of heaven, which flow in her rivers and rivulets, and which issue from her innumerable fountains and springs. As her magnitude and population increased, it was found expedient, nevertheless, to assist the benevolence of nature, by the ingenuity and exertions of art; and this year of our history is rendered conspicuous from the first great attempt of this kind. Before we proceed to detail it, the inhabitants of modern London, supplied with water forced out of the Thames, and from a copious stream, constrained, by the hand of man, to meander through a track of thirty beautiful miles, to fill millions of craving, thirsty urns; the inhabitant of modern London will undoubtedly wish to know through what channels his ancestors were provided with this great necessary of life.

"Previous to the period which we are now endeavouring to delineate, the western parts of the city, and the villages adjacent, were supplied with water from a general reservoir, called the River of Wells; from its forming a current, maintained by the united flux of various springs, conducted thither from the vicinity, and which found a common level toward the bottom of Holborn-hill. One of the streamlets which composed the River of Wells, went by the name of Turnmill-brook, from the use to which it

was applied, in working certain mills belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which gradually incroached on the stream, and obstructed its course. It communicated its name to a street through which it passed, and which is known to this day by the name of Turnmill, or, by vulgar corruption, Tumball - street, Cow-crofs, West Smithfield. Winding its way down the declivity of Cow-lane and Snow-hill, it discharged itself at Holborn-bridge, into Fleet-ditch, and thence into the Thames.

"The next contributor to the River of Wells was the Old-bourne, burn, or brook, metamorphosed, by the lapse of time and change of circumstances, from a stream, now flowing unseen, unobserved, into a noble and spacious street called Holborn. This rivulet has its spring a little to the west of Middle-row, and formerly rolled a transparent fluid to the general receptacle; till it too was swallowed up of the Thames, through the channel of Fleet-ditch.

"Wallbrook derives that name from its entering the city through the wall on the north, near what is now called Little Moor-gate, to the east of Bethlehem-hospital. Passing thro' the very heart of the city, its course was necessarily subjected to various changes and obstructions, till it found a downward channel in the direction of the street which now bears its name, and at length payed its humble tribute likewise to the mighty Thames, at Dowgate. Having been for ages past arched over, and covered, the whole length of its progress, with magnificent edifices, the pride and glory of London, its present current is no longer perceptible.

"Lang, or Long-bourne (burn) took its rise at the eastern extremity of Fenchurch-street, most probably from the source which still supplies the noted pump at Aldgate, and ran rapidly in a western direction through Fen-church and part of Lombard-street, passed into Sher-bourne-lane, at the south-west extremity of the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, and, having watered Stock's-market, the ground of which is now occupied by the Mansion-house, fell in different rills into Wall-brook, and tumbled, in an united stream, down Dowgate-hill, into the Thames. These two last-mentioned rivulets, in process of time

time, gave their name to two of the wards of this great city: for nature is the parent of etymology, as well as of more important sciences.

" Besides these brooks, London, with its suburbs, was in ancient times provided with sweet water from various fountains and wells, many of which to this day furnish their limpid tribute to a transient generation. Holy-well was a clear, cool, and copious spring, to which a superstitious age ascribed not only a common, or even a medicinal, but, as the name imports, a miraculous virtue. The well is now choked up, and covered with a mountain of rubbish, which still, however, retains the ancient appellation. It is situated towards the northern extremity of London, in the vicinity of Shore-ditch. But there was another of the same name, which still exists, under the denomination of St. Clement's, and still is kept in remembrance by the street called Holywell, which runs behind St. Clement's Church westward, in a parallel with the Strand. The Clerk's-well, or Clerken-well, gives name to a considerable suburb of the metropolis, noted as the seat of several well known edifices, sacred to religion, mercy, and justice. This spring issued from the declivity of the green, and received its distinctive appellation from being the annual resort of the parish clerks of the city, for the purpose of exhibiting dramatic representations of the historical parts of Scripture, which were once in such high repute, that the nobility, the magistrates of London, and the most reputable citizens, flocked thither as spectators. Two adjoining springs, Bagnigge and Sadler's-wells, have obtained celebrity from their being, for ages, the scene of vulgar dissipation and amusement.

" On the outside of Cripple-gate, there was formerly a large pool, fed from a neighbouring fountain, which gave occasion to frequent accidents, till it was at length absorbed of the common sewer. The well is still preserved as a public benefit, and is known by the name of Crowder's-well, on the north-west side of St. Giles's church-yard.

" The celebrated springs of St. Agnes-le-Clair, between the ancient manor of Finsbury and the village of Hoxton, are now become private

property, and collected into an excellent cold bath, which is considerably frequented, from supposed medicinal qualities: and, not to multiply particulars, a little to the westward rose a copious spring, whose overflowings formed a capacious basin, which, from the multiplicity of fatal accidents befalling thoughtless youth, in making awkward attempts to swim, obtained the name of the Perilous Pond. It is now enclosed within a beautiful shrubbery, and formed into a most complete cold and pleasure bath, and, instead of a source of danger and death, is converted into a fountain of innocent amusement, of health and safety, under the appropriate denomination of Peerless Pool. Adjoining is a large piece of water, well stocked with fish, for the amusement of the subscribers to the bath." P. 147.

XC. An Occasional Assistant to the most serious of Parochial Duties; or, A Supplement to the Established Order for the Visitation of the Sick. To which is added, A Collection of Prayers on several Occasions. By SIR ADAM GORDON, BART. A.M. 12mo. 3s. 6d. pp. 344. bound. Stockdale.

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EXTRACT.

A CONVERSATION WITH A VERY OLD AND HARDENED PROFLIGATE, WHO, AFTER RECOVERY FROM SICKNESS, HAD RETURNED TO ALL HIS FORMER EVIL COURSES, AND THE COMMISSION OF ALL MANNER OF WICKEDNESS WITH GREEDINESS.

"I AM very sorry to be under the necessity of reproaching you with the foulest ingratitude to God (who has permitted you to walk abroad again in health) whose mercies you madly abuse by returning to your old sins of drinking, swearing, lying, and Sabbath-breaking.

"You have formerly told me you believe the Holy Scriptures to be the word of God. Tell me now, honestly, do you *really* think so? or do you say it as a thing of course, and without any consideration? If you heartily acknowledge this truth, as you still affirm you do, consequently you must believe 'that God is not man, that he 'should lie.' You must be equally certain, that both his *promises*, and his *threatenings*, are intended for the good of his creatures. The *promises* of God are necessary to support the wavering and faint-hearted under their respective trials, and warfare, in this life, and their humble and best endeavours to please their Maker. And his *threatenings* are intended to awaken and terrify the sinner from ruining himself, and losing his soul for ever. Which ever part we now consider, we have reason to bless and praise his holy name. You, alas! seem so hardened by your wilful continuance in sins, so highly displeasing to God, that you must be considered for the present as a just object of the latter. 'Knowing therefore the terror 'of the Lord we persuade men.' In other words, it is my duty, as your minister, to exhort you to flee from the wrath to come; and as long as

I see you continue to offend so heavily, I am obliged to warn you of your danger, no less for my own sake, than a sincere desire for your salvation, and that you may escape eternal misery.

"To this end, I beseech you attend to the words of God's own mouth against the sins in which you chiefly live; and unless you are quite abandoned to the power of the devil, and blinded and deceived by his arts, past all recovery, you cannot fail to tremble at what must be the fate of your spirit when it quits the body, unless you repent of your wicked courses, and reform your life.

"You are given to one of the most hateful and provoking of all crimes against God, the continually taking his holy name in vain, and uttering the most horrid curses against yourself, and others. If you have not wholly lost your reason, you must be sensible that a spirit, accustomed to such practices, can never be prepared to enter the presence of the holy and all-perfect God, in whose kingdom is nought but blessing, love, and peace. God, you very well know, has positively declared that he will sorely punish those 'who take his name in vain.' Hear the description of such wicked persons as given us by the Psalmist, x. 7. 'His mouth is full of 'cursing and bitterness.' And in the xxxvith, 1. he gives the reason of it, 'because there is no fear of God 'before his eyes.' Again (in the sixth Psalm, ver. 17.) we have the natural consequence or punishment of this particular sin, 'As he dealt not in 'blessing, therefore shall it be far 'from him.' And mark the strength of God's further terrible threats against it, 'It shall come into his 'bowels like water, and like oil into 'his bones;' that is, a universal curse, judgment, or misery shall pursue him to the end of his days.

"Concerning the same vice, we read in God's law (Levit. xxiv. 11.) 'He that blasphemeth the name of 'the Lord, and cursed, was to be put 'to death;' and if the Lord withholds his judgments from such sinners now, depend upon it he will visit them far more terribly in the life to come. Our Saviour's sentence not only against the profligate, but even the unprofitable servant, must be familiar to you (Matt. xxv. 41.), 'Depart from me,

'ye cursed, into everlasting fire: not such fire as now giveth bodily pain, and is soon over, however severe, because it naturally must *destroy* the body, but such a *sharp* and *endless* torment, as God has rendered capable of *wounding* and *torturing* the *spiritual* part of *all* who curse and blaspheme, and thereby shew they neither *love* nor *fear* the Lord God Almighty. *Terrible*, believe me, *it will be to dwell in everlasting burnings*. Attend further to what the Lord delivers by his prophet (Malachi iii. 5.) against the *swearer*: 'I will be a swift witness against all swearers, and those who fear not me.' Again, 'It is by swearing, and lying, that they break out,' saith the prophet, (Hosea iv. 3.) And the curse on swearers, as thus also threatened (in Zech. v. 3.) 'And every one that sweareth shall be cut off.' And the prophet Jeremiah declares (xxiii. 10.) 'That because of this grievous sin the land mourn-eth,' *i. e.* God's judgments are visited upon it. Take the Apostle's advice, therefore (James v. 12.) 'And above all things swear not.'

The prophet, we know, makes use of a very strong comparison to shew the difficulty of a hardened sinner turning from the error of his ways. 'Can the leopard change his spots, or the negro his colour? then shall they do good who have been accustomed to do evil.' But you, alas! employ no means to break off your evil habits; on the contrary, you persist in another deadly sin, which helps you to continue in the former. You inflame your mind, and drown your senses by *foisting*. You say you drink but very little at a time. In the eye of God the crime is just the same, whether you drink a gallon, or a thimble-full, so the effect encourages you in *wickedness*, and throws you off the guard of *reformation*: in this, therefore, you add sin to sin. For if you kept your temper cool, you might be prevailed upon to hearken to the voice of *reason, scripture*, and the advice of your superiors. Whereas, by thus persisting to offend, you provoke the Lord to leave you to *yourself*, and consequently *increase* in wickedness.

'Listen then, *now*, to what God speaks himself against *intemperance in liquor*: 'Woe to the drunkards,' saith he by the mouth of the prophet

Isaiah (xxviii. 1.) 'They shall be trodden under foot. Awake, ye drunkards, and weep and howl, ye drinkers.' (Joel i. 5.) Again (in Nahum i. and 10.) he pronounceth the following judgment upon this vice: 'And while they are drunken as drunkards, they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry;' that is, in other words, this beastly habit of drunkenness helps more than any other to fill up the measure of man's sins, because it leadeth him directly to the commission of so many *gross transgressions*. Again, the sentence against the drunkard is fully declared in xxvth Jer. 27. 'Drink ye, and be drunken, and be sick, and fall, and rise up no more.' And this we see daily visited upon many who are suffocated in their cups, and come to sudden and shocking ends. And the judgment is most dreadfully executed upon all such in these words of Ezekiel xxiii. 33. 'They shall be filled with drunkenness and sorrow, and with the cup of astonishment and desolation;' for such truly must be their case who awake in another life, under the sentence against those who thus *destroy themselves*; for the Lord forsaketh all such, and suffers them to perish through their brutal lusts. Here, surely, is evidence enough from God's ancient law, and prophets, against this sin. Let us now see what he threatened in the *new covenant* of his Son Jesus Christ to those who follow it. This you know is to be the portion of that wicked servant (Matt. xxiv. 49.) 'Who shall be found eating and drinking with the drunken, the Lord shall come upon him in an hour that he is not aware, and shall cut him asunder, and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites, &c.' Beware (saith our blessed Lord, Luke xxi. 24.) lest at any time your hearts be overcharged with surfeiting, and drunkenness, and that day come upon you unawares.' 'Be not drunk with wine wherein is excess (saith the Apostle, Eph. v. 18.)' Nay, he charges us 'neither to eat nor keep company with a brother who is a drunkard' (1. Cor. v. 11.); and for this weighty reason given us in the next chapter (vi. 10.) 'Because no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God.' The same Apostle speaks likewise against the effects of all *rioting*, and *drunkenness*, because

because they are among those works of the flesh which will shut all who do them out of heaven.

"Before I take my leave of you this time, I am obliged to remind you, that to these foul blots you add another of a very black, and dangerous nature; for, instead of *confessing* your sins, you *deny* them, and thereby add *lying* to the rest. Against this crime the Lord threatens heavily, both in the Old Testament, and the Gospel. 'A sword (that is, judgment) is upon the liars,' (saith Jer. l. 36.). 'When ye speak lies, ye are of your father the devil (saith our blessed Lord, John viii. 44.) for he is a liar, and the father of it.' 'Lie not one to another,' (says St. Paul.) 'Lie not against the truth,' (says St. James.) And God has revealed expressly to his servant St. John, 'That into his kingdom can nothing enter that maketh a lie.' And for their farther warning he declares, 'That all liars shall have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone, which is the second death.' And thus also the Psalmist describes the wicked, 'They go astray, speaking lies. They delight in lying. They curse inwardly.' 'He that speaketh lies shall perish,' (saith Solomon.) 'They shall be taken in their pride for their cursing and lying.' And further, 'They who have made lies their refuge,' are described as 'Having made an agreement with death and hell,' (Isaiah xxviii. 15.) Seeing, therefore, such severe punishment is denounced against this sin, it behoves all men to observe the Apostle's exhortation: 'And to put away all lying, and to speak every man the truth one to another.' Now here I have declared to you the whole counsel of God concerning these several dreadful vices to which you are addicted; and if you *truly believe* the word of God, as you *profess*, here is enough to make you *sadder* for the certain consequences of these crying sins which do so easily beset you. Your time of trial cannot but be short in the common course of nature. Repent, therefore, of this thy wickedness, and pray God if perhaps the evil thoughts of thine heart may be forgiven thee.

"As for me, God forbid that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you. But that is all I can do, after teaching you the good, and

the right way, and reproving you in season, and out of season, for your frequent and foul backslidings. To turn the heart is the work of God only. May he graciously, and of his rich mercy, listen now to our humble and earnest, though imperfect supplication, for this happy effect upon you! and I beseech you to endeavour to keep your mind alive to the spirit of the petition.

PRAYER.

"Holy, and long-suffering Lord God! being taught by the blessed spirit in thy word, what a fearful thing it is to fall into the hands of thee, the living God, with all our faults and failings fresh against us; and also, that the hearts of men are in thy rule and governance. In compliance with the duties of our office, and in obedience to thy commands, we now approach thee in behalf of this thy aged, most ungrateful, and truly sinful creature. Preserve him yet, O Lord, from the utmost power of the tempter (who seems to lead him captive at his will). Hide not thy face entirely from him, lest his heart grow harder still through the deceitfulness of sin. Give him the grace of true repentance while he is yet on this side eternity, lest he fall into the pit where there is none to help, and the light be for ever shut from his eyes. O that he may be persuaded to look up to the healing remedy of Christ's most precious blood, so as (late as it is) to check his mad and wicked courses. May his heart be softened by dwelling on the thoughts of what the innocent Jesus suffered to save all those who call upon him in sincerity. May he tremble at the danger of crucifying afresh the Lord of life and glory, by continuing in sins that must for ever drive him from thy holy presence, and make him only fit to dwell with condemned spirits in outer darkness. O that those awful truths that have now been delivered to him, may make a lasting impression on his mind; and through the merits of our blessed Redeemer, they may help to rescue him from the power of the enemy, and bring him over to the number of *real penitents*.

"Pardon, good Lord, the imperfections of these our humble supplications, and give thy blessing to our charitable endeavours, for the preservation of an immortal spirit, for the sake of thy dear son Jesus Christ

Christ, our Lord, who hath taught and
commanded us, whenever we approach
the throne of grace in prayer, to say,
"Our Father, &c." P. 149.

XCI. *Six Picturesque Views, from
Paintings by PETER PINDAR, Esq.
Engraved in Aquatinta by ALKEN.
To which are annexed, Poetical
Allusions to the different Scenes.
Folio. 1l. 1s. Spilsbury, Clarke,
New Bond-street.*

LIST OF PLATES.

*VIEW of an old Castle in the Har-
bour of Fowey, in Cornwall.
View near Falmouth, in Cornwall.
View near Bristol.
View near Penzance.
View near Plymouth.
View near Fowey, in Cornwall.*

CONTENTS.

The Old Tower, an Elegy.
To Morning, an Elegy.
The Hill.
Cynthia, an Elegy.
The Rock.
To Marian, an Elegy.

EXTRACTS.

THE OLD TOWER, AN ELEGY.

"WHO pities not the pile of an-
cient days,
Its shatter'd battlements with ivy
spread,
The crevic'd wall, which TIME's
rude stroke displays,
To ev'ry sweet emotion must be dead.
Beneath the mould'ring walls of
yonder tower,
How oft in pensive musings have I
stood!
A ruin'd monarch! yet with seem-
ing pow'r
In feeble greatness frowning on the
flood.
How oft at early dawn and evening
late,
My steps have sought its solitary
round;
With many a sigh survey'd its
lonely state,
And left a parting tear upon the
ground!

VOL. I.—No. V.

When Melancholy touch'd the
MUSE's soul,
Oft in my early youth I darkling
stray'd;

Lorn, like a spectre to its stillness
stole,
And ponder'd 'mid the horrors of the
shade.

Oft 'mongst the war of winds that
shook the dome,
Pleas'd, to the trembling battlements
to creep,
To mark the hurrying clouds, and
mounting foam,
And listen to the thunders of the
DEEP.

Yet though deserted and in ruin
gray,
The suns of morn upon thy turrets
stream;
And EVENING yields thy wall her
blushing ray,
And CYNTHIA visits with her silver
beam.

O, if this votive verse survive thy
fall,
Blest will it bear thy memory along;
Then future ages will thy form re-
call,
And mourn thy sinking grandeur in
the song."

THE ROCK.

"YET, not alone delight the hill
and lawn,
And grottos of sweet silence, and the
rill,
Soft trickling down, with chaste and
beamy drops:
Yet not alone delight the groves and
shade,
And wanton zephyrs, kissing the wild
flow'rs,
And stealing the rich fragrance on
their wings:
Yet not alone delights the riv'let's
maze,
Now lost, now breaking 'midst the
vallies forth,
Diffusing health and plenty as it glides:
For, too, in love with NATURE's rude
SUBLIME,
I court the PROMONTORY's dizzy
steep,
And view, with shudd'ring pause, the
massy rock,
Rising, in dark and solemn majesty,
High, o'er the thunders of the
threat'ning DEEP,

D d d

Repelling

Repelling the rude buffets of the
WINDS
That howl around him, while with
savage roar
The tumbling billows brave his steady
front;
But, impotent in infolence, repell'd,
And scatter'd into foam, flow they
retreat,
With sullen and reluctant sweep—
again,
Collecting all their frothy fragments,
huge,
They heave, unwieldy, lab'ring; on
they roll,
Now climbing, swelling, with tumult-
uous rage,
A second deluge pouring on his head,
Unmov'd, and frowning, firm in con-
scious strength,
Yielding a few small pebbles from his
side,
In seeming mockery."

" truths, opinions originally con-
ceived and delivered in jest.
" Whether, in his conclusion from
" different authorities, he has been
" guided by judgment and truth,
" or led away by fancied coinciden-
ces, and inapplicable quotations,
" is a point which, being unable to
" settle himself, is submitted to
" the decision of his candid rea-
ders."

THE REMARKS

Are principally confined, by way
of sample, to the discussion of the
seven voyages of Sindbad the sailor,
which Mr. Hole denominates the
Arabian Odyssey. The most re-
markable passages are analyzed and
compared with other authorities,
proving their affinity to the Heathen
Mythology in some instances, and
in others to the general observations
of travellers, and geographical re-
searches, ancient and modern;—
Eastern customs, doctrines of the
Bramins, &c. &c. are, in the course
of the work, particularly examined
and alluded to.—A few pages of ad-
ditions and corrections finish the
publication.

XCII. *Remarks on the Arabian
Nights' Entertainments*; in which
the Origin of Sindbad's Voyages,
and other Oriental Fictions, is
particularly considered. By RICH-
ARD HOLE, LL. B. 8vo: pp. 258.
4s. Cadell and Davies.

ADVERTISEMENT.

" THE following treatise was first
" read at the meeting of a
" Literary Society in Exeter: and
" to the bulk of their late publica-
" tion (he wishes he could add, to
" its value) the author has pretty
" largely contributed. He had no
" other view than to amuse its
" members with a plausible, rather
" than a probable, account of the
" authorities by which Sindbad's
" narrative might be supported.
" But (as religious impostors have
" converted themselves) on farther
" investigating his story, he began
" gradually to adopt, as serious

EXTRACT

FROM REMARKS ON SINDEAD'S
THIRD VOYAGE.

" THOUGH our adventurer, as I
observed before, neither in this nor
in most of his other voyages, men-
tions to what part of the globe he
meant to shape his course, we shall
generally find, from some circum-
stances, that it was directed eastward,
probably to China, much visited in
the 3d century of the Hegira by
Arabian merchants. It is observable,
that he never reaches, but in the last
voyage, his place of destination.

" In Sumatra*, which must have lain
in Sindbad's way, Marco Paulo says,

" * L. iii. c. 15, Novus Orbis. Marco Paulo calls it *Java Minor*; but
Mr. Mariden clearly shews that Sumatra was intended. In his history of
that island he says nothing of apes; but mentions, that the natives informed
him there were two species of savage people, called *Orang Cooboo*, and *Orang
Googoo*, who lived dispersed in the woods, and had no communication with
the other inhabitants—that the first had a language peculiar to themselves;
but the latter none, and differed but little from the *Orang-Ouan* of Borneo,
p. 35."

there

there was a vast quantity of apes resembling men, whose bodies, after having been embalmed, and their hair taken off, were frequently carried by merchants to other countries, and sold to the curious as monuments of a lesser species of the human race. As Sindbad, however, was attacked by a tempest 'in the main ocean,' and driven out of his course, we may suppose this island of pignies to be at a greater distance from the continent than either of the isles of Sinda. Now, Ptolemy places to the eastward of them the Νῆσοι τῶν Σατύρων*, and observes that the greater part of the adjacent islands were inhabited by cannibals. The location of Sindbad's former and subsequent adventure, appears to be pointed out and supported by this passage.

"Our unfortunate travellers, afflicted and desponding, wander over the island; and at length perceive an immense building, which they approach. They open a gate of ebony, enter into a court, and behold a vast apartment; on one side of which was piled a large heap of human bones, and on the other a great number of 'roasting spits†.' Their limbs fail them, and they fall to the ground in an agony of terror. Before they have power to recover themselves, the gate of the apartment opens with a hideous din, and a deformed gigantic negro, 'as high as a tall palm-tree‡,' advances towards them. A single eye glares in the middle of his forehead, whose brightness emulated that of a burning coal.

"It is sufficient, without proceeding any farther in this story, to inform the reader that it is copied from the 9th book of the *Odyssey*. Polyphemus was the prototype of the Indian giant, and Ulysses of Sindbad. Some additional circumstances in the Arabian tale, though wild and grotesque, heighten the horror and interest of the story. It may be observed, that a giant in Arabic or Persian fables, is as commonly a negro or infidel Indian, as he is in our old romances a Saracen Paynim, a votary 'of Mahound and 'Termagaunt.' Were the negroes authors, they would probably characterise their giants by whickers and turbans; or by hats, wigs, and a pale complexion.

"Sir John Mandeville says, that in one of the Indian islands were 'folk 'of gret stature§, as geauntes; and 'thei ben hidoufe to loke upon; and 'thei han but on eye¶, and that is 'in the myddylle of the front; and 'thei eten no thing but raw flesche 'and raw fyfche.' The knight mentions others who 'han no clothinge, 'but of skynnes of bestes**, that 'thei hangen upon hem; and thei 'eten no breed, but all raw flesche; 'and they drynken mylk of bestes; 'for thei han plentee of alle bestaylle; 'and thei have none houses, to lye in. And thei eten more gladly 'mannes flesche, thanne any other 'flesche. In to that yle dar no man 'glady entren: and zif thei seen a 'schipp and men there inne, anon thei 'entren in to the see for to take hem.' In another isle, he was told there 'were geauntes of grettere stature—

* "Not improperly englished, it may be presumed, APE-ISLANDS.

† "These instruments of cannibalian epicurism are not peculiar to Sindbad's giant. The Eastern nations supposed they were used for the same purpose by the first Crusaders. 'The spies, who introduced themselves into the 'kitchen of Bohemond, were shewn several human bodies turning on the spit; 'and the artful Norman encouraged a report, which increased at the same 'time the abhorrence and the terror of the infidels.' [Gibbon's Hist. Vol. II. p. 57. Octavo Edition.]

‡ "This is a very common oriental metaphor, and used indifferently to express loftiness of stature, or prosperity. It frequently occurs in Scripture; and in Ecclesiasticus the growth of wisdom is compared to 'a cypress-tree 'upon the mountains of Hermon, and a palm-tree in Engaddi.' (C. xxiv. v. 13.) A similar comparison is applied by Virgil to Polypheme's one-eyed brethren:

— quales cum vertice celfo
Aërie quercus, aut coniferæ cyparissi
Confliterunt.

Æn. III.

§ "P. 243.

¶ "Vide Plin. Nat. Hist. L. vi. c. xxx. L. vii. c. ii.

** "P. 345.

Ddd 2

' summe

“—summe of 50 cubytes long, but I
 “saghe none of tho* ; for I had no lust
 “to go (he prudently adds) to tho
 “parties, because that no man comethe
 “nouthen in to that yle, ne in to the
 “other, but zif he be devoured anon.
 “Men sayn that many tymes tho
 “geauntes taken men in the fee out of
 “hire schippes, and brougte hem to
 “lond, two in on hond and two in
 “another, etynge hem goynge, all raw,
 “and alle quick.” Though these
 “geauntes are not described as of the mo-
 “nocular race, there can be little doubt
 “but that Polyphemus was their arche-
 “type. Virgil and Ovid (for Homer
 “was unknown to the literati of Europe
 “in Mandeville's days) supplied him
 “probably with the preceding descrip-
 “tion.

“I know not whether it is worth
 “remarking (for, notwithstanding what
 “has been said, the story in the text
 “may be originally an oriental fable),
 “that the Arabian naturalists not only
 “describe a pigmean race, but likewise
 “a gigantic one, of 40 cubits in height,
 “and endued with some very peculiar
 “powers; an account of which the
 “reader may find in Bochart's *Hierozoicon*,
 “Vol. II. p. 845. An old voyager
 “of our own country says, that the
 “following present, among others more
 “conspicuous for their singularity than
 “their intrinsic value, was made by the
 “king of Jacatra to the king of Ban-
 “tam, ‘a giant, thirty feet in height,
 “in a cage of wood, drawn by buf-
 “faloës.’ If any scepticism should
 “arise on this occasion, it will not be
 “removed by divulging the name of
 “his associate—‘also a Deuill came in
 “like order &c.’ As the other parts
 “of this traveller's narrative are plain
 “and credible, we ought probably
 “merely to understand by this some
 “masquerade figures, intended to sur-
 “prise and amuse the spectators. Such
 “representations may either have de-
 “ceived our early travellers, or in-
 “spired them with the inclination to
 “surprise and amuse their readers.
 “What would a voyager of the 14th
 “or 15th century have said, had he
 “seen a canoe manned by warriors be-
 “longing to some of the South Sea
 “islands, with their masks on, and clad
 “in their martial habiliments? There
 “is little doubt but that he would have
 “taken them for evil spirits, being in

appearance conformable to their por-
 “traits in those days; and that he would
 “have observed, ‘be o of these yles
 “we saghe a huge bote fulle of deuils,
 “which was gret mervaylle;’ and
 “then have proceeded to give an exag-
 “gerated account of their form and de-
 “meanour, and possibly of some extra-
 “ordinary conflict with them.” P. 76.

XCIH. *Poems on several Occasions*,
 “written chiefly in the remoter
 “Parts of Cumberland and Nor-
 “thumberland. By JOHN JACK-
 “SON. 12mo. 2s. 6d. pp. 76.
 “Bell, Oxford-street.

PREFACE.

“WHEN a man finds himself
 “placed at a distance from
 “the busy walks of life, and in
 “search of amusement must look
 “for it in the contemplation of
 “those still scenes of nature with
 “which he is surrounded, his mind,
 “if it has any tincture of sensibility,
 “will acquire a strong relish for
 “what constitutes the source of its
 “enjoyment, and he will endeavour
 “to preserve by some means or
 “other the images of those objects
 “on which he has been accustomed
 “to dwell with so much delight.
 “Such, he believes, rather than any
 “opinion of his talents at descrip-
 “tion, were the causes that led the
 “author to attempt this species of
 “writing. Living in a country
 “abounding in every variety of
 “scenery, as he could not behold
 “with indifference the striking pro-
 “spects that every where met his
 “view, so he could not forbear at-
 “tempting to describe what he
 “found in himself so great a dis-
 “position to admire. It may fur-
 “ther be observed, that in those
 “remote places, the inhabitants
 “even of an extensive district, se-
 “cluded as they are from the rest
 “of the world, appear but as so
 “many individuals composing one

“Those.

“Purchase's Pilgrims, Vol. I. p. 183.”

“large

"large family, the concerns of
 "each falling under the observa-
 "tion of all; and the general
 "sentiment superceding in a great
 "measure the use of laws.—
 "Here, whatever happens, carries
 "with it a degree of interest which
 "the same circumstance could never
 "have produced in more crowded
 "societies. Does a worthy family
 "smart under any of those dis-
 "pensations with which Providence
 "is sometimes pleased to afflict the
 "most virtuous? The whole coun-
 "try participates in its distress.
 "—Is the peace of the community
 "likely to be disturbed by any
 "offence committed against public
 "order and decorum? A copy of
 "verses, or a song, serves as a vehicle
 "for the general ridicule, to cha-
 "stise and silence the offender.
 "Upon incidents such as these,
 "most of the following pieces are
 "built, and they are offered to the
 "public with all that diffidence
 "which a man habituated to re-
 "tirement feels when he first makes
 "his appearance in the world. If
 "he has succeeded in adding his
 "mite to the stock of general en-
 "tertainment, his end is answered:
 "if he fails, he hopes that the in-
 "dulgence usually granted to those
 "whose only aim is to please, will
 "be extended to him, and the in-
 "tention be taken for the deed."

THE POEMS

Are thirteen in number, viz.

Gililand Wells.

*Inscription on a Rock, from whence
 a Fountain issues.*

*Song in the Scottish Dialect, on a
 Person who appeared for a short
 Time in a certain Village in Northum-
 berland, in the motley Characters of
 a Conjuror, School-master, and Field-
 preacher.*

*To a very young Lady, upon her
 quitting the Room in some Confusion,
 after striving in vain to repress her
 Tears, while the Author was reading
 to a Circle of Friends the Will of the
 late unfortunate Louis XVI.*

*Horace, Ode XVI. Book II. imi-
 tated. Inscribed to Thomas R—y,
 of P—d, Esq.*

*Stanzas, on the Death of a young
 Lady.*

*Horace, Ode XVII. Book II. imi-
 tated, and addressed, in the Scot-
 tish Dialect, to an Hypochondriac
 Friend.*

December, an Ode.

May Morning.

The Bon Vivant's Wish.

*Song, on the burning of Tom
 Paine in Effigy, at Wark, in Nor-
 thumberland.*

*Stanzas, on parting with a young
 Lady, after accompanying her Part
 of her Way.*

*The Reformer, a Tale from Fact.
 A Glossary of the Scottish Terms
 accompanying the Work.*

EXTRACT.

HORACE, ODE XVII.—BOOK II.

IMITATED IN THE SCOTTISH DIA-
 LECT.

To an Hypochondriac Friend.

Cur me querelis exanimas tuus?

" I WINNA hear't! Sae ha'd yer
 tongue!

A chiel like ye, baith stout and young,
 To pine and grieve and be sae dung,
 'Bout nought adow!
 Gif I could reach ye wi' a rung,
 I'd claw yer pow!

My lad, if aince ye pay yer groat,
 And set yer fit in Charon's boat,
 Let Orpheus sing and rax his throat
 E'en till it crack;
 I'll wad my better Sunday's coat,
 Ye ne'er win back!

But tent me, Jock, and hear my aith—
 Gif ye're sae firm resolv'd on death,
 I swear I'll e'en be verra laith
 To stay behin':
 Sae an ye die ye kill us baith,
 And that's a fin.

When twinn'd o'thee, this warly scene
 Wad seem a desert to my een.
 Thegither then we'll sleep between
 The grave's cauld wa's:
 Or flit aneth the moon's pale sheen,
 Twa boggle bo's.

Whe-

Whether a starn o'blink benign,
Or some ill-deedy, spitefu' sign,
Did shape this wee-bit life o'mine,
I little care;
I ken my fate is link'd wi' thine,
And seek nae mair.

But gif ye win aboon this bout,
(As that ye will I ha' nae doubt)
In droves yer friens will spere ye out
At Cairrel fair!

Wow man, they'll mak' a dinsome
route

About ye there!

Tho' sweer to do't, yet I maun tell
What lately happen'd to mysel',
I've learn'd at last, what 'tis to mell
Wi' fops and fools;
For, since they're rais'd, they're unco
snell

At breakin' skulls.

'Twas but last owk, nae farther gane,
A creature aim'd, wi' might and main,
A bottle at my pericraun',

To lay me low;
But Pallas gied me rowth o'bane,
To bide the blow.

Syne when our waes are o'er and done,
We'll meet some canny afternoon,
And toast ilk kindly pow'r aboon,
I' blude red wine;
Your shot s'al be a white hawf crown,
A fapence mine!"

THE REFORMIST. A TALE FROM FACT.

'TIS strange, how in this land of ours,
That each conceited elf
Aspires to guide the wheel of state,
Yet cannot guide himself.

Ye Patriots then of ev'ry size,
That can so shrewdly rail
At titled rogues, and knaves in pow'r,
Come listen to my tale:

Not fifty miles from Chollerford,
Three spirits choice, and brave,
Had met to spend a Christmas groat,
And eke the state to save.

To save the State! A glorious task,
For which their names shall live
In deathless song: 'tis all the need
The grateful Muse can give.

The ale was stout; mine host from
home;

What more could they desire?
Behold them then in converse high,
Around the kitchen fire.

But one by far outstripp'd the rest
In loudness and grimace;
For now he screams in treble pipes,
Now growls in double bass.

His fallow frame, by endless Lent,
Was to a spectre brought;
In him the proverb scarce would hold,
Of better fed than taught.

For well he deem'd that carnal meals
Consume both time and pence;
But fasting sets the wits afloat,
And sharpens ev'ry sense.

"Then ponder well, ye parents dear,"
That send your babes to learn,
If you a certain pedagogue
Can in this trait discern.

But now of dire events to hear,
He bids the world prepare,
And still to give his words more weight,
He mounts upon a chair.

So have I seen, beneath that tree,
Which ends all earthly woe,
A wight exalted on a cart
Address the crowd below.

And who can tell, aspiring youth,
But from that humble chair—
Thy fortune yet may raise thee up
To soar aloft in air?

His brethren twain admiring fate,
While thus the Patriot spoke:
"My friends, the time at last arrives
"When we shall break our yoke.

"The Constitution grows infirm,
"And hastens to decay;
"But if you'd have its strength re-
"new'd,
"Attend to what I say.

"In vain for this you search the
"schools;
"In vain are volumes read;
"My universal nostrum is,
"To make the heels the head.

"Or, if you like to deal in blood,
"And boggle not at murder,
"There's nothing like a guillotine
"Our noble cause can further.

"Thus,

" Thus, to restore old Æson's youth,
 " His son's most loving wife
 " In pieces hew'd the aged chief
 " With a large carving-knife.

" Soon shall this wither'd fire of mine
 " Become a man of mettle—
 " She says; then takes the quivering
 " limbs,
 " And throws them in the kettle.

" The mass now boils, it joins, it
 " lives—
 " He jumps out of the pot,
 " And skip'd and caper'd round the
 " room
 " A real SANS CULOTTE.

" So, Phoenix-like, when in the flames
 " This kingdom shall expire;
 " A constitution found and young
 " Shall rise from out the fire.

" Then who like us, my hearts of oak,
 " When we to plund'ring fall?
 " This house and all it holds be yours,
 " I ask but Chester's Hall."

So far so good—What follow'd next
 Indeed I'm loth to name;
 But, Robert, I must tell the truth,
 Tho' it should cause thee shame.

Nanny, from what she'd seen and
 heard,
 At once grew wondrous sad;
 And breathless to her mistress runs,
 " Why, Ma'am, yon man is mad!

" He swears he'll set the house on fire,
 " And talks of wars and slaughters;
 " Nay more—he'll cut old wives to
 " bits,
 " And ravish all their daughters!

" Now what shall we poor servants do,
 " If such a vile disaster?—
 " But hark! What means that sud-
 " den noise?
 " Pray Heav'n it be my master!"

And so it was—for, unperceiv'd,
 He'd heard the whole oration;
 Then rushing on the man of blood,
 He kick'd him from his station.

From such an unpolite salute
 In haste our hero flies;
 When, snug—behind the outward door
 Two huge wheat loaves he spies.

If such temptations will occur,
 What shall frail creatures do?
 Yet one he only made his prize;
 He could not carry two.

Thus, when oppress'd by stronger foes,
 A skilful gen'ral flies;
 He wastes the country in his rear,
 And cuts off their supplies.

Great was his speed, and great his
 joy—
 (The reck'ning too forgot!)
 But yet 'twas pleasure mix'd with pain,
 For why? the loaf was hot;

And, being press'd beneath his arm,
 His flesh did sore assail:
 Yet still he runs, and still it smokes:
 Which almost ends my tale.

For having got it safely home,
 And laid his burden down;
 " This bread," says he, " to-morrow
 " morn
 " Shall fetch me half-a-crown."

And so it did—For now at last
 The time was brought about,
 When school-boys break thro' all re-
 straint,
 And bar the masters out.

Ill-fated loaf! thy ample form
 Must many a mouth regale!
 To hungry imps thou fall'st a prey,
 Intomb'd in fruit and ale!

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 8vo. 2s. 6d. pp. 38. *Meggitt and*
Hurff, Wakefield; Lee and Hurff,
London.

EXTRACT FROM THE PREFACE.

" IN this volume I must say I
 " have not received the be-
 " nefit of correction nor advice. I
 " have trusted solely to the inno-
 " cence and simplicity of the in-
 " tention, and one fortnight only
 " was employed in selecting, ar-
 " ranging, and composing some of
 " the pieces.

" Little more remains to be said—
 " They are the amusements of va-
 " cant time, when, retired from the
 " world, I forgot its cares, and

" —under the beechen shade
 " I sung of Amarillis kind or coy."

" They possess no personalities, and
 " may cheat the weary mind of a
 " mo-

"moment's anguish, and sooth the
"pains of desponding youth.

"The composing of them af-
"forded me the chastest delight—
"It is a mode of reflection a delu-
"sive fortune has given, as my only
"portion; and I cherish it with
"more solicitude and tenderness
"than the greatest miser does his
"hoards of wealth.

"Song was his favourite and his first
"delight."

"For though reduced to the last ebb
"of fortune, with this celestial
"maid (sweet Poetry!) as my
"companion, I could wander the
"dreary waste, unconcerned at
"what the world calls misery.

"They provoke no virgin's blush,
"nor corrupt the heart by the fal-
"lies of intemperance. They may
"raise, perhaps, in some breast or
"other, the genuine sigh of com-
"passion, and meliorate humanity
"under the bondage of Tyranny
"or Avarice—The Virgin de-
"nied, for mercenary views, the
"union of her heart, will find her
"own story related, and the object
"of her affection his tale told in
"appropriate language. It has
"often been told better, but never
"more innocently. Should I ob-
"tain these ends, I shall be com-
"pensated for my labours. To
"every one the power of instruc-
"tion is not given, and I must rest
"content with *the wish*, if not the
"ability, to please."

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for the Rehearsal Day, at Loughbo-
rough House School, and recited by
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Aberford in Yorkshire.

Answer to the above.

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EXTRACT.

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AT ABERFORD—WITH AN ANSWER
TO THE WRITER OF THEM.

To Britannia.

"CEASE, Britannia! cease to
"wave

"Banners o'er thy Children's Grave!
"Cease the War so long deplor'd!
"Sheathe the long-detested sword!
"Mark the Widow's doleful cry!
"Hear the Mother's piercing sigh!
"View the Maiden's tender tear!
"Weeping o'er her Lover's bier.
"See thy blooming heroes die!
"Wide o'er Gallia's coast they lie.

"Democrat."

To the Democrat.

"FIRST declare, mistaken Youth,
Should I quit the cause of truth?
Should I let a murderous band
Ravage all this peaceful Land?
Then indeed would Maidens weep,
If their Lovers sooth'd in sleep,
Met their fate without alarm,
Unnerv'd and weak the vengeful
arm.

Then indeed each Mother's cry,
With Tears should fill Britannia's Eye,
If her Sons, with Coward fear,
Ignobly prest'd th' untimely bier.
They who bleed in Britain's Cause,
Who protect the hallow'd Laws,
Each succeeding Age has giv'n,
Meet with *Honour, Fame, and Heav'n!*

Vau

Vain is then each fruitless sigh,
They but sleep who thus can die.
Let us drive from Albion's Coast
All the murderous cruel Host,
Who dethron'd a virtuous King;
And their horrid Crimes would bring
To this peaceful shelter'd Isle,
Where the meek-eyed Virtues smile.
Let them quit each direful deed,
Forbid the brave and good to bleed:
Then my Sons shall cease to wave
Banners o'er a French-man's grave."

UPON A LINNET, BELONGING TO A
YOUNG LADY, WHICH DIED WITH-
OUT ANY APPARENT CAUSE.

"HOW few the years since first I
drew

My vital breath, and gaily flew
O'er mead and flow'ry dale.
From morn to eve my varied note
Still warbled in my tuneful throat,
To woo the dying gale.

I freely roiv'd 'mid rip'ning corn,
The dew-drop hanging on the thorn,
I peck'd and sipt my fill:
My youthful breast untouch'd by care,
As wanton as the vagrant air;
As uncontroll'd my will!

But ere returning spring, to bless
The feather'd choir, in varied dress
Had painted verdant plains,
I felt the soft approach of love,
And mournful sought the lonely grove,
To nurse the growing pain.

No more the dying breeze I court,
No more I join in wanton sport,
Or quit the leafy spray:
But wrapt in pining, drooping thought,
I shun the joys which late I sought,
And sigh the live-long day.

Not many times the moon had paid
Her silent visit to the shade,
Or I had pin'd in grief;
Than sweet compassion mov'd the
breast

Where dwelt my late departed rest,
To give my woes relief.

Yet, ere I nestled by her side,
A wanton stole me from my bride,
I prov'd a captive's fate!
In vain I strove to burst the wires,
With all the rage that love inspires,
Or twist the gilded grate!—
My fullen breast disdain'd my food,
I pin'd, I languish'd for the wood,
Where I had left my love;
When soon a form benign appear'd,
Whose soothing voice my bosom
cheer'd,
And I forgot the grove.

Beneath her soft indulgent eye,
Three years roll'd on, and not one sigh
Escap'd my happy breast.
No fear of cat my slumbers broke,
Her care secur'd me 'till I 'woke,
And watch'd me to my rest.

But, ah! these joys were soon to end,
For pleasure call'd my lovely friend,
My mistress, far awa—
'Twas now I felt my heart wou'd break,
Since Anna could her bird forsake,
And go from love astray.

All other pains, all other cares,
All other woes, all other fears,
My little bosom bore;
But when my Anna took her leave,
I found it was in vain to grieve,
The conflict now was o'er.

And thro' the week's distressing hours,
I ling'ring fear'd not all my powers
Could ebbing life sustain.
That ere my Anna's blest return,
My bosom wou'd forget to burn,
Or be alive to pain.

She came—but just before my breath,
That felt the icy hand of death,
Had gently breath'd its last.
I strove to tell her in my strains,
All I had felt—but that my pains,
My sorrows now were past.

To see her thus before I died,
Was all I wish'd—I faintly sigh'd,
And thank'd her for her care.
Upon her fragrant bosom laid,
Awhile my fleeting life was staid,
Then vanish'd—into air."

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